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# COLONIAL DATES.

## INTRODUCTION.

FOR a number of years past I have been constantly engaged in studying the Colonial history of this country. For convenience of reference I constructed a number of tables of dates. I found them almost a necessity, but they increased so rapidly, and became at last so numerous, as to become cumbersome. I then concluded to arrange them all together and to put them into print, and to arrange them both in chronological and in alphabetical form. Every effort has been made to make them accurate, and it is hoped that they will prove useful to students of Colonial history. The labor of preparing them has been very great, and I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. M. A. DRIFTEL, who has been of the greatest assistance to me, both in preparing the tables and reading the proofs.

MAY, 1899.

THOMAS EGGLESTON.

- 1492, Aug. 3. Columbus sailed from Palos.  
1492, Oct. 12. Columbus landed at San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands.  
1492, Jan. 4. Columbus sailed homeward.  
1493, May. Pope Alexander VI. issued a bill dividing "the un-Christian world" between Spain and Portugal.  
1494, Sept. 25. Columbus sailed on his second voyage.  
1497, June 24. John Cabot sighted Cape Breton.  
1497, July 3. John Cabot discovered Labrador.  
1497, Vasco de Gama sailed around Cape of Good Hope to India.  
1498, Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, discovered by Columbus.  
1498, Aug. 10. Columbus discovered the mainland of South America, near the Orinoco River. His third voyage.  
1498, Sebastian Cabot sailed along the coast of North America southward as far as Chesapeake Bay.  
1499, Vesputius' first undisputed voyage.  
1500, Cabral (Portuguese) discovered Brazil.  
1501, Gaspar Cotereal (Portuguese) explored the coast of North America from the St. Lawrence southward 600 or 700 miles.  
1502, May 9. Columbus sailed on his last voyage.  
1506, May 20. Columbus died.  
1513, Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida—the first visit of the Spaniards to the mainland of North America.  
1513, Sept. 25. Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean from the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama, and claimed it for Spain.  
1519, Cortez left Cuba and within the next two years conquered Mexico.  
1519, Pineda (Spanish) explored the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico to beyond the Rio Grande.  
1520, Magellan discovered and sailed through Magellan Straits into the Pacific Ocean.  
1521, An expedition sent by Vasques de Ayllon from St. Domingo landed on the coast of Carolina and enticed away some of the natives as slaves.  
1524, Gomez, searching for a northern passage to Cathay, touched at different points on the coast of North America as far north as Newfoundland.  
1525, Gomez traded with the Indians from Newfoundland to New Jersey.  
1525, Vasquez returned to North Carolina (which he had named Chicora) as Governor, commissioned by Charles the Fifth.
- 1525, Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.  
1527, John Verrazano explored the coast of North America from about Wilmington, N. C., to Newfoundland.  
1528, April. Pamfilo de Narvaez with 300 followers landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, and explored part of the country.  
1528, Cortez sent Maldonado up the Pacific coast for three hundred miles.  
1530, Guzman established Culiacan on the Gulf of California.  
1530, Guzman led a futile expedition to discover the "Seven Cities of Cibola."  
1534, Jacques Cartier entered the Bay of Chaleurs and the estuary of the St. Lawrence.  
1535, Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence to Hochelega, the site of Montreal.  
1536, May. Cabeza de Vaca and three other Spaniards, survivors of the Narvaez expedition to Florida reached Culiacan.  
1539, May. Ferdinand de Soto with 600 men landed at Espiritu Santo, Florida.  
1540, Coronado discovered the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, the terraced dwellings of the Moquis and Zunis.  
1540, Roberval attempted to colonize Canada.  
1541, Jacques Cartier built a fort near Quebec.  
1541, April. Ferdinand de Soto ascended the Mississippi with his followers and afterwards went northwesterly into the country.  
1542, Roberval came from France with reinforcements for the Canadian colony under Cartier.  
1542, May 21. Ferdinand de Soto died at Washita.  
1542, Cabrillo voyaged up the Pacific coast of North America as far as Oregon.  
1549, Roberval again attempted to colonize Canada.  
1550, Hooper's refusal to wear clerical vestments the first active manifestation of Puritanism in England.  
1553, Queen Mary crowned, and 800 English reformers fled to the continent.  
1558, Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.  
1562, Jean Ribaut discovered the St. Johns River in Florida and the inlet Port Royal, and built Fort Carolina.  
1564, A French Huguenot colony established on the St. Johns River, Florida.  
1564, Sept. 1. Melendez de Aviles (Spanish), entered a harbor in Florida, which he named St. Augustine.
- 1565, Melendez massacred the French Huguenot colonists of Florida.  
1565, Sir John Hawkins visited Florida.  
1566, Dominic de Gourges (French) massacred the followers of Melendez de Aviles in Florida.  
1574, By this year 30 to 50 English ships were making annual trips to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to fish.  
1576, Frobisher entered Baffin's Bay.  
1576-78, Frobisher made three successive voyages to Labrador, seeking gold.  
1578, At least one hundred French vessels engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries.  
1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first expedition.  
1579, Francis Drake explored the Pacific coast of the United States as far north as Cape Blanco, seeking a short cut through the continent.  
1580, The English flag raised over Tobago (West Indies).  
1582, Espejo founded Santa Fe in New Mexico, the second oldest town in the United States.  
1582, Franciscan friars opened missions in the valleys of the Rio Grande and the Gila.  
1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and took possession of the island for the Queen.  
1584, Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth and sent an expedition under Amidas and Barlow, who landed on the island of Wocoken, N. C., but made no settlement.  
1585, Raleigh sent out 108 colonists to Roanoke under Ralph Lane, with Sir Richard Grenville as naval commander.  
1586, March. Ralph Lane ascended the Roanoke, seeking rich ores and pearls.  
1586, St. Augustine burned by Sir Francis Drake.  
1586, June. Sir Francis Drake visited Roanoke and took back the settlers there to England.  
1586, Summer. Sir Richard Grenville left 15 colonists at Roanoke.  
1587, July. John White arrived in North Carolina with colonists sent by Raleigh and re-established the Roanoke settlement.  
1587, August. John White went to England, leaving in the Roanoke colony 89 men, 17 women and 2 children.  
1587, Aug. 18. John White's daughter,

- Eleanor Dare, gave birth to a daughter at Roanoke, the first child born of English parents in the territory of the United States. She was named Virginia, after the country.
1590. John White returned to Roanoke, to find it deserted—no traces of his daughter or the other colonists.
1598. Santa Fe established as the seat of Spanish power in the northern part of their American possessions.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche placed on the Isle of Sable, near Nova Scotia, 40 French convicts, who all died or returned to France.
- 1598-1599. A fleet under Mahn and Cordes the first Dutch vessels to enter Magellan's straits.
1600. Chauvin and Pontgrave traded in Canada, but made no establishments.
- 1602, May. Bartholomew Gosnold explored the coast from Cape Elizabeth, Me., to the Elizabeth Islands, and landed upon and named Cape Cod.
1603. March 24. Queen Elizabeth died and the reign of James I. began.
1603. The French patent of this year claimed for Acadia the territory between the present sites of Philadelphia and Montreal.
1603. De Monts appointed Governor of Acadia.
1603. Martin Pring discovered many harbors and rivers in Maine, and entered Massachusetts Bay.
1603. Samuel de Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal.
1604. Champlain explored the eastern coast of North America as far south as Cape Cod.
1604. A French expedition founded Port Royal in Nova Scotia and St. Croix and discovered St. John's River.
1604. Autumn. A French colony under De Monts settled on an island near the present boundary of Maine and New Brunswick.
1605. Barbadoes (West Indies) first visited by the English.
- 1605, Spring. De Monts' colony moved to Port Royal (now Annapolis, Nova Scotia).
1605. George Weymouth explored from Cape Cod northward and sailed up the Kennebec River, and returned to England with five Indians.
1605. Santa Fe removed to its present site.
1606. Sir Ferdinando Gorges begins to send expeditions to the New England coast.
1606. The "Pilgrim" church formed at Scrooby.
1606. John Smyth and Separatists go to Amsterdam.
- 1606, April 10. First charter of Virginia granted by King James to the London Company (or Virginia Company) and the Plymouth Company (or North Virginia Company.)
- 1606, December 19. 105 colonists went from England to Virginia.
- 1607, April 16. 143 colonists, including Capt. John Smith, sent out by the London Company sighted land and soon after entered Chesapeake Bay.
- 1607, May 13. The 143 colonists sent out by the London Company settled at Jamestown on the James River, about 50 miles up.
- 1607, May 21. Captain Newport and 23 companions went up the James River as far as the site of Richmond.
- 1607, August. 120 colonists sent by the Plymouth Company settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River on the peninsular of Sabino.
- 1607, Summer. Half of the Virginia Colonists died.
1607. A pinnace called the "Virginia," built by the colonists at the mouth of the Kennebec River, was the first ocean-going vessel built in New England.
1607. Port Royal abandoned by the French colonists.
- 1607, December. Capt. John Smith went with a party up the Chickahominy to explore and trade with the Indians. He was captured by the Indians, but sent back to Jamestown by Powhatan.
1608. The survivors of the 120 colonists who settled in the previous year at the mouth of the Kennebec returned to England.
1608. Champlain founded Quebec and visited Lake Champlain.
1608. Beginning of the emigration from England to Holland of the refugees from religious persecution, who about a dozen years later became the first "pilgrims" to New England.
1609. Sir George Somers called at the Bermudas on a voyage to Virginia, and the Islands were called after his name.
- 1609, May 23. Second charter to the London Company, defining more specifically the bounds of its territory.
1609. Capt. Christopher Newport came with supplies and 120 emigrants to the colony at Jamestown.
1609. Champlain fighting the Iroquois on the shores of Lake Champlain. He defeated the Mohawks.
- 1609, September. Hendrik Hudson sailed up the Hudson as far as Albany—discovery of the Hudson.
1610. "Starving time" in Virginia.
- 1610, Spring. Lord Delaware went to Virginia as Governor and Captain-General of the colony at Jamestown, taking with him 150 settlers.
- 1610, Aug. 27. Argall discovers and names Delaware Bay.
1610. Henry Hudson's voyage to Hudson's Bay.
1611. Montreal founded.
1611. French Jesuit priests ascended the Kennebec.
1611. Sir Thomas Dale succeeded Lord Delaware as Governor at Jamestown.
- 1611, August. Sir Thomas Gates arrived in Virginia as Governor, with 300 emigrants and 100 cows and other cattle. New settlements at Henrico and Bermuda.
- 1612, March 22. Third charter to the London Company, giving it additional powers and the Islands within 300 leagues of the coast, including the Bermudas.
1612. Beginning of the systematic cultivation of tobacco in Virginia.
1613. Capt. Samuel Argall sent northward from Virginia to destroy the French settlements. He expelled a Jesuit colony from Mt. Desert Island.
1613. Settlement of New York by the Dutch.
1613. Capt. John Smith explored the coast of "North Virginia" from Penobscot to Cape Cod, and gave the region the name "New England."
1614. The Virginians drove the French from Nova Scotia.
1614. Hendrik Christensen built Fort Nassau, a trading house and fort, on about the site of the present Albany. A few settlers left on the south end of Manhattan Island.
1614. Adrian Block explores the shores of New England as far as Boston harbor from Manhattan Island.
1614. Marriage of Pocahontas with John Rolfe and peace with Powhatan.
1615. Champlain reached Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa river.
1615. Charter granted by the States-General of Holland to the "New Netherland Company" to trade on the northern coast of America.
1615. A trading house, with huts for traders, built on Manhattan Island at the mouth of the Hudson.
1615. Every freeman in Virginia became owner of 50 acres of land in his own right.
1616. The Virginia Company parted with its right in the Bermuda Islands to the Bermuda Company.
- 1616, Mar. 21. Pocahontas died in England.
1617. The Pilgrim Society at Leyden, Holland, decided to send some of their company to America to found a Puritan state.
1617. A pestilence destroyed half of the Indians on the Penobscot River and Narragansett Bay.
1617. Samuel Argall succeeded Dale as Deputy-Governor of the Virginia colony at Jamestown.
- 1618, 1676-77, 1690-91. The Plymouth colony endeavored in vain to obtain a charter from the Crown.
1618. Gov. Argall recalled from Jamestown.
- 1618, November. The "Great Charter" granted to Virginia, under which the people were allowed a voice in making their own laws.
- 1618, Oct. 19. Raleigh executed.
- 1619, April. Yearley arrived at Jamestown as Governor.
- 1619, July 30. The first house of Burgesses, and first representative body of legislators in America, met in Jamestown.
- 1619, August. A Dutch man-of-war brought 20 negroes to Jamestown and sold them as slaves—introduction of slavery into the English colonies of America.
1620. Representative government established in the Bermudas.
1620. New charter granted to the Plymouth Company for lands extending from about Long Branch to the Bay of Chaleurs.
- 1620, July. The Pilgrims sailed for America from Delft Haven in the ship Speedwell. When 300 miles from Land's End obliged to return on account of leakage.
- 1620, July. Population of the Virginia colony estimated at 4,000.
- 1620, Sept. 6. The Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, Devonshire, England, for New England.
- 1620, Nov. 19. The Pilgrims in the Mayflower sighted Cape Cod.
- 1620, Nov. 11 or 21. The Pilgrims on the Mayflower formed themselves into "a civill body politick." Deacon John Carver chosen Governor.
- 1620, Dec. 21. The Mayflower passengers landed at Plymouth, Mass.
1620. 40,000 pounds of tobacco shipped from Virginia to England.
1620. Iron smelting works erected near Jamestown, Va.
- 1620, Nov. 3. Council for New England incorporated.
1621. Sir William Alexander obtained a patent for the peninsular of Nova Scotia.
- 1621, March. William Bradford succeeded John Carver as Governor of the colony at Plymouth.
- 1621, March 26. Treaty between the Plymouth colony and Massasoit chief of the Wampanoag Indians.
1621. The Mayflower returned to England about April 15th, taking back none of the settlers.
- 1621, May. The colonists at Plymouth obtained a grant of lands under a patent from the Plymouth Company.
- 1621, Nov. 9. 50 more of the company of Pilgrims at Leyden arrived at Plymouth, New England.
- 1621, Nov. 21. The patent granted June 11th to the colonists at Plymouth arrived. Under it the colony lived about eight years.
1621. First Thanksgiving festival at Plymouth. Massasoit and 90 of his people were feasted for three days.
1621. Charter to the Dutch West India Com-

- pany, succeeding the New Netherlands Company.
1621. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, under a proprietary patent, went out to Newfoundland with a colony, which failed.
1621. Sir Francis Wyatt came to Virginia as Governor with a written constitution on the English model.
1621. England set up a monopoly in trade with the Virginia colonists.
1622. March 22. Indians slew 347 of the whites in Virginia, and many colonists returned to England.
1622. June. Thomas Morton, an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, came to New England to make the beginning of a royal and episcopal settlement in Massachusetts Bay.
1622. Aug. 10. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason obtained a grant of territory between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers, and extending to the "river of Canada."
1622. Settlements begun at Portsmouth and Dover.
1622. Thomas Weston, under a patent, sent out from England 70 men, who formed a settlement at Wessagusset (now Weymouth), 25 miles north of Plymouth, but returned to England the next year.
1622. Three Plymouth fur traders established themselves at Rye, New Hampshire, under a grant from the Plymouth Council.
1622. Autumn. 35 new settlers came to Plymouth.
1623. Grant of 300 square miles in Massachusetts to Robert Gorges from the Council of New England.
1623. Saco in Maine established by Gorges about this year.
1623. A colony sent out by the merchants of Dorchester, England, established at Cape Ann, Massachusetts Bay, on the present site of Gloucester.
1623. Settlements by Church of England men on Shawmut peninsular (now Boston), at Charleston and at Chelsea.
1623. The Dutch West India Company established a trading post, Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, four miles below Philadelphia.
1623. The Indians combined against the whites in Virginia, and killed over 300 settlers.
1623. Absence from church in Virginia punished by a fine of a hogshead of tobacco.
1623. Fishing station established at Mohegan.
1623. The "Ann" and "Little James" reach Plymouth.
1623. May 5. Patent to Christopher Levett on the Maine coast.
1624. The Plymouth Company of England sent 60 new emigrants to the colony at Plymouth, New England.
1624. The communal system with which the colony at Plymouth began was partly abandoned and each freeman was allowed one acre of land as a permanent holding.
1624. The number of the Governor's "assistants" of the Plymouth colony raised from one to five, and the Governor and assistants to be elected by the freemen.
1624. Winslow's "Good News From New England" published.
1624. Civil government began in the Dutch Colonies in America under Cornelius Jacobsen May as Director.
1624. The Dutch West India Company sent to America 30 families of Protestant Walloons, who settled at Fort Orange (Albany), on the Delaware River, the Connecticut River, Long Island and Manhattan Island.
1624. June 16. The London Company's charter annulled and the settlers in Virginia passed under the immediate control of the King
1625. A colony planted on Barbadoes.
1625. March 27. James I. died and the reign of Charles I. began.
1625. Feb. 19-Mar. 1. John Robinson died at Leyden.
1625. July 15. Earliest settlement at Pemaquid.
1625. Charles I. constituted two councils for the government of Virginia, one there and one in England, the local assembly being left in practice nearly free.
1625. Shipbuilding first undertaken in Plymouth.
1625. William Verholst succeeded May as Director of the Dutch colonies in America.
1625. Two large ships arrived at Manhattan with cattle and horses, swine and sheep.
1625. Captain Wollaston, with a gang of indentured servants, established himself on the site of the present town of Quincey, but soon went with his servants to Virginia, and Thomas Morton took his plant and styled the settlement "Merrymount."
1626. The Dorchester merchants dissolved partnership and most of their colonists left Cape Ann and returned to England.
1626. Emigrants from the abandoned settlement at Cape Ann went to Naumkeag, the future Salem, under Roger Conant.
1626. The French build a fort at Castine.
1627. St. Vincent, West Indies, and others of the Windward group of Islands granted by Charles I. to the Earl of Carlisle.
1627. The resident adults of the Plymouth colony purchased from the English merchants all the land and stock.
1627. Peter Minuet, Director of the Dutch West India Company, bought Manhattan from the Indians for about \$24, and founded New Amsterdam, afterward New York City.
1627. Each household of the Plymouth colony granted 20 acres of land as a private allotment.
1628. St. Christopher and Nevis (Leeward Islands, West Indies) settled by English.
1628. Dover, Now Hampshire, founded by the brothers Hilton, Puritan fish dealers in London.
1628. Exiles from Massachusetts, adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson founded Exeter and Hampton in New Hampshire.
1628. March 19. Grant of lands by the Council of New England to John Endicott and five others from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from three miles north of the Merrimac to three miles south of the Charles.
1628. September. John Endicott arrived in Salem with 60 persons and superseded Conant.
1628. The Plymouth militia dispersed the Merrymount colony and sent Morton to England.
1628. Michaelius (Reformed Church) came to New Netherland and organized a church with 50 communicants.
1629. An English colony planted on New Providence in the Bahama Islands.
1629. One of Champlain's explorers brought him an ingot of copper from the shores of Lake Superior.
1629. March. The Dorchester Company procured a royal charter as the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England."
1629. The Massachusetts Bay Company sent to Salem over 400 settlers, with tools, arms and ammunition, under Francis Higginson.
1629. Endicott sent 50 persons from Salem to begin the settlement of Charlestown.
1629. The first Congregational Church of Massachusetts formed of 30 persons, with Samuel Skelton and Francis Higginson as ministers. An attempt to form an Episcopal church prevented.
1629. Nov. 7. John Mason obtained from the Plymouth Council a grant of the territory between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua (New Hampshire).
1629. Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant from the Plymouth Council of the territory from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec (Maine).
1629. The Dutch West India Company obtained a new charter which established the patroon system of landholding along the Hudson, Delaware, etc.
1629. The lands between Cape Henlopen and the mouth of the Delaware were bought from the Indians.
1629. Sir John Harvey came to Virginia as Governor, the first to serve under direct royal appointment.
1629. Population of Virginia, 5,000.
1629. Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) landed at Jamestown with 40 Catholic colonists, who were ill received by the Protestant Virginians and returned to England.
1629. Charles I. gave the province of Carolina to Sir Robert Heath, but he did not colonize it.
1629. Quebec taken by Kirke and Champlain taken to England.
1630. The Company of Massachusetts Bay transferred itself and charter in eleven vessels to the American settlement. John Winthrop chosen Governor for one year and Thomas Dudley Deputy Governor.
1630. John Winthrop on his voyage to Massachusetts wrote "A Model of Christian Charity."
- 1630-1649. John Winthrop's "History of Massachusetts" covers this period.
1630. June 22. Arrival of Governor John Winthrop in Massachusetts.
1630. 17 ships carrying more than 1,000 settlers to the Massachusetts Bay Company arrived.
1630. July. First house built in Boston under Governor Winthrop.
1630. September. Boston became the capital of the Massachusetts Bay colony.
1630. October. It was left to the assistants in Massachusetts Bay colony (instead of the whole body of freemen, as before) to elect the Governor and Deputy-Governor.
1630. The Council of New England granted to Bradford and his associates the territory between the Cohasset river on the north and the domain of Pokanoket on the west.
1630. A large party of farmers and fishermen settled at Portsmouth (New Hampshire).
1630. Sir John Harvey appointed Governor of Virginia.
1631. Roger Williams came to Massachusetts Bay colony.
1631. Roger Williams went to Plymouth.
1631. John Eliot came to Massachusetts.
1631. Shipbuilding first undertaken in Massachusetts.
1631. Freedom of the body politic of Massachusetts Bay colony restricted to members of churches within its limits.
1631. Grant on the Acomenticus River, Me., to the younger Ferd. Gorges and others.
1631. Feb. 29. Grant of Pemaquid.
1631. May. Decided that the assistants in Massachusetts Bay colony might keep their seats during good behaviour or until unseated by vote of the freemen.
1631. early. A tax of 60 pounds assessed by the Board of Assistants upon the Massachusetts Bay settlements.

1631. The freemen of Watertown, Massachusetts Bay colony, refused to pay the tax of 60 pounds levied by the Assistants on the ground that taxation without representation was dangerous to liberty.
1631. In consequence of the action of the freemen of Watertown, a representative body was established, two delegates called deputies being chosen by each town.
1631. Swaendael, near the site of Lewes, Delaware, founded by patroons of New Netherlands.
1631. Grant of territory from the Narragansett river westward 120 miles along the coast of Long Island Sound, and thence to the Pacific, to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke and others.
- 1631, Nov. 3. Grant of Piscataqua River and Isles of Shoals.
1632. Antiqua and Montserrat (Leeward Islands, West Indies) settled by the English.
1632. Portland, Me., founded.
1632. Unsuccessful attempts to vacate the Massachusetts charter.
1632. Plymouth Pilgrims begin to explore and settle the Connecticut Valley.
- 1632, April 15. George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, dies.
- 1632, June 20. Grant to Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) of territory in America, which was named Maryland.
- 1633, Nov. 22. Leonard Calvert (brother of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore), with about 20 gentlemen and 200 or 300 laborers, sailed for the Maryland territory.
1633. Watertown and Dorchester, in Massachusetts, took the initiative in framing town governments with selectmen.
1633. The Massachusetts Bay colonists began to elect representatives, called deputies, to a general court, who at first sat in the same chamber with the Assistants.
- 1633, July 3. Lord Baltimore sustained in the Privy Council against the Virginia petition
1633. The Plymouth people established a trading station on the site of Windsor Conn.
1633. A renewal of immigration into Massachusetts because of increased harshness toward the Puritans in England.
1633. Sir Henry Vane and Hugh Peter came to Massachusetts.
1633. Roger Williams went to Salem and became pastor of a church there.
1633. John Oldham, a Massachusetts trader, explored the overland route to the Connecticut Valley.
1633. Quarrel between the New Englanders and the Dutch because of the establishment of a trading post at Hartford by the latter and an attempt to exclude English vessels from the Hudson.
1633. Wouter van Twiller made Director of the Dutch West India Company.
1634. William Holmes and a band of Plymouth men sailed up the Connecticut and fortified themselves on the site of Windsor.
1634. Champlain sent Jean Nicolet up the Ottawa river and the great lakes to find Asia. He reached central Wisconsin by way of Fox river and went thence overland to the Illinois country.
- 1634, March 25. Town of St. Mary's, Maryland, founded by 200 colonists under Leonard Calvert.
1634. William Clayborne, who had established himself on Chesapeake Bay in 1631, refusing to acknowledge Baltimore's proprietorship, was summarily ejected.
1634. Voting by ballot introduced into the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the privilege of voting at town meetings restricted to the freemen.
- 1634, Early. Emigrants not permitted to go to New England without taking the royal oath of allegiance and promising to conform to the Book of Common prayer.
1634. A law of Massachusetts forbade "immoderate great sleeves" and "slashed apparel."
- 1634, April. A royal commission of twelve appointed to take charge of all the American colonies, secure conformity, revoke charters, etc.
1634. The Massachusetts people ordered to lay their charter before the Privy Council. They delayed answering and began preparations for resistance, and sent Winslow to England to represent them.
- 1634, Autumn. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson arrived in Boston from England and soon had a large following, including the Governor, Henry Vane the younger.
1634. The plantation of Massachusetts Bay greatly increased; settlements extended more than 30 miles from the capital town. 4000 English, 20 villages, 4000 goats, 1500 head of cattle.
1635. Champlain died at Quebec.
- 1635, Autumn. Henry Vane arrived in Massachusetts.
1635. Endicott, for publicly defacing the royal flag at Salem, was summoned before the General Court at Boston, reprimanded, and declared incapable of holding office for a year.
- 1635, Early. News arrived at Boston of the creation of the special commission for annulling the charters of the American colonies and an intention to send out a general governor for New England. Much excitement.
1635. The Council of New England surrendered its charter and corporate rights to the King, on condition that its members be permitted to divide the territory amongst themselves in severalty.
1635. New England parcelled out among the members of the Council of New England, Gorges and Mason receiving a confirmation of their former personal grants. The Connecticut region assigned to the Marquis of Hamilton. John Winthrop, Jr., made "governor of the river Connecticut."
1635. A writ of quo warranto issued against the Massachusetts charter and it was declared null and void.
1635. Gorges appointed Vice-Regal Governor of New England.
- 1635, Summer. A party from Dorchester went overland through the wilderness and planted a settlement at Windsor around the walls of the Plymouth post, and above the Dutch fort at Hartford.
1635. The Dutch Governor Van Twiller sent a company of 70 men to drive away the settlers at Windsor, but they did not attack.
1635. Wethersfield, Conn., settled by pioneers from Watertown, who came overland.
- 1635, Autumn. A party from Massachusetts under John Winthrop, Jr., built Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut river.
1635. The Virginia House of Burgesses dismissed Governor Harvey, who hastened to England and was sent back by the King.
1635. The Maryland colonists in primary assembly adopted a code of laws, which the proprietor rejected.
1635. William Clayborne led a party of rangers against Maryland and compelling Governor Calvert to fly, seized the government himself, but was soon expelled by Calvert in turn.
1635. The patroons sold their lands on the shores of the Delaware Bay and River to the Dutch West India Company.
- 1636, Jan. Roger Williams ordered by the General Court to come to Boston and embark for England. He escaped to the forest and spent the winter among the Indians.
- 1636, Spring. Roger Williams went to Narragansett Bay with five followers and founded Providence.
1636. Anne Hutchinson lecturing in Boston on religious subjects with great effect.
- 1636, Spring. The younger Henry Vane chosen Governor of Massachusetts.
- 1636, Spring. Thomas Hooker and Stone went from Newtown with their congregation, 100 in all to Hartford, Conn., and others from Dorchester and Watertown followed in the summer.
1636. Emigrants from Roxbury, led by William Pynchon, settled on the site of Springfield, Mass.
1636. Massachusetts imposed a heavy tax on persons buying wines, liquors and tobacco.
1636. A proposition of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke for an order of hereditary nobility in the Province of Massachusetts met with popular disapprobation.
1636. A code of regulations adopted by the Plymouth colony.
1636. The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony appropriated 400 pounds toward establishing a college at Newtown.
- 1636, Summer. Indians on Block Island murdered John Oldham and captured his vessel.
1636. Governor Vane sent three vessels in command of Endicott to Block Island; the Indians there were punished; then the Pequots on the mainland were attacked and defeated.
- 1636, Autumn. The Narragansett Indians made a treaty of alliance with the whites at Boston.
- 1636-1637, Winter. The Pequot Indians kept the Connecticut towns in continual alarm and tortured and killed settlers.
- 1637, Spring. Winthrop succeeded Henry Vane as Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony after a close election.
1637. Rev. John Harvard came to Massachusetts.
- 1637, March. Greensmith, a supporter of Anne Hutchinson, was fined by the General Court of Massachusetts for heretical teachings.
- 1637, May 26. A force of Connecticut and Massachusetts men and Mohegan and Narragansett Indians surprised the Pequot Indians in their chief town and destroyed almost the entire tribe.
- 1637, July. A company of wealthy English merchants, including Theophilus Eaton, with their families and their pastor, John Davenport, arrived in Boston.
- 1637, August. The Connecticut settlers made overtures to the Massachusetts General Court for a federation of the New England colonies.
1637. A General Court held in Connecticut in which each town was represented by two magistrates.
1637. The Connecticut colony had 800 settlers in three towns—Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield.
1637. Rev. Mr. Wheelwright banished by the General Court of Massachusetts on charges of sedition, and went to Piscataqua.
1637. Exeter and Hampton founded by followers of Mrs. Hutchinson expelled from Massachusetts; also Portsmouth and Newport, Rhode Island.
1638. The representative system adopted by the Plymouth colony, each township



1638. The first Baptist church in America established in Massachusetts.
1638. The freemen of Massachusetts Bay colony rejected a proposition for the establishment of a permanent council, the members to hold for life or good behavior.
1638. Rev. John Harvard died, leaving his library and half of his estate, to the amount of £800, to the Newtown College, which the General Court ordered to be called by his name, and the name of Newtown was changed to Cambridge.
1638. Samuel Gorton, a follower of Mrs. Hutchinson, fled from Boston to Aquedneck, where he caused a schism among her followers.
1638. March. Mrs. Hutchinson joined the colonists at Aquedneck. The town was afterwards called Portsmouth.
1638. March. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton sailed from Boston and founded Quinnipiac, which was named New Haven the next year.
1638. April. Fort Christina, on the site of the future Wilmington, Delaware, founded by Swedes under Peter Minuit.
1638. May 31. At the opening session of the General Court at Hartford, Mr. Hooker preached a sermon, in which he maintained that the choice of magistrates and other officers and determination of their powers belonged to the people.
1638. A representative house of burgesses constituted in Maryland.
1638. Close of the year. Providence (R. I.) contained 60 persons, and Portsmouth nearly as many.
1639. Jan. 14. A constitution for Connecticut of a liberal and democratic character adopted by the freemen of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford.
1639. St. Lucia (West Indies) settled by the English.
1639. A system of representation adopted in the Plymouth colony by which each town elected two representatives.
1639. Charter to Gorges making him Lord Proprietary of the region between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers and from the sea northward 120 miles.
1639. First printing press in the American colonies set up at Cambridge.
1639. Newport (R. I.) settled by 59 of the Portsmouth people, headed by Coddington, the chief magistrate.
1639. George Fenwick established himself and family at the mouth of the Connecticut river and gave the place the name Saybrook.
1639. Oct. The New Haven colony adopted a constitution and Theophilus Eaton was chosen Governor, which office he held by annual election until his death, 20 years later.
1639. Milford, Conn., founded by settlers from New Haven.
1639. Guilford, Conn., founded by settlers from England.
1639. Connecticut renewed the proposition before made to Massachusetts for union.
1639. Governor Harvey recalled from Virginia and Sir Francis Wyatt again sent as Governor.
1639. The Third Assembly of Maryland formally acknowledged the allegiance of the colony to the King.
1640. The Long Parliament met.
1640. On the rise of the Puritans in England emigration to America ceased almost entirely until the restoration of the Stuarts.
1640. 26,000 inhabitants in New England.
1640. Portsmouth and Newport united under the name of Rhode Island, with Coddington as Governor.
1640. Stamford, Conn., founded.
1640. Southold, on Long Island, opposite Guilford, planted by New Englanders on territory claimed by the Dutch.
1640. Lake Erie discovered.
1641. Jesuit priests said mass before 2000 Indians at Sault Ste-Marie.
1641. In the Plymouth colony 8 towns with a population of 2500.
1641. Citizens of Providence ask Massachusetts to relieve them from Samuel Gorton, who is summoned to Boston, but refuses to go and retires to the western shore of Narragansett Bay.
- 1641-1643. The New Hampshire towns, Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton, annexed to Massachusetts.
1641. The "Body of Liberties," a collection of statutes, the foundation of the Massachusetts code, adopted.
1641. English from New Haven made settlements on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers.
1641. Gov. Kieft, of New York, called a council of 12 deputies from the settlements in regard to the treatment of the Indians.
- 1641, 1644, 1646, 1647. Swedish companies reach Delaware, which they call New Sweden.
1642. New England exempted by Parliament from payment of import and export duties.
1642. The New Englanders pushed their settlements westward from New Haven and southward on Long Island, crowding out the Dutch.
1642. Connecticut adopted the Massachusetts code as regards capital offences, 13 in number.
1642. Three Congregational ministers sent to Virginia from Boston, but expelled by the Virginia Assembly.
1642. After her husband's death, Mrs. Hutchinson settled upon land west of Stamford, Conn.
1642. Sept. Connecticut renewed the proposition to Massachusetts for union.
- 1642-1649. During the struggle in England between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, public sentiment in Virginia was with the King.
1642. Sir William Berkeley succeeded Wyatt as Governor of Virginia.
1643. Parliament created a board of commissioners, with the Earl of Warwick at its head, for the superintendence of American colonial affairs.
1643. May. Confederation agreed upon between Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, under the name of "The United Colonies of New England." 24,000 inhabitants in the Confederation.
1643. Sept. Winthrop elected President of the four confederated New England colonies.
1643. Brewster died.
1643. 3000 persons in the eight towns of the Plymouth colony.
1643. Samuel Gorton and nine followers convicted in Boston of blasphemy and imprisoned at hard labor for 4 or 5 months and then ordered to leave the colony.
1643. Roger Williams went to England to obtain a charter for Rhode Island.
1643. The Narragansett Indians under Miantonomo defeated by the Mohegans under Uncas, and Miantonomo taken prisoner and sent to the Federal Commissioners in Boston.
1643. Sept. Miantonomo sentenced to death by the English and delivered to Uncas, by whom he was slain.
1643. New Haven, Milford, Guilford and Stamford united into the Republic of New Haven, with Eaton as Governor. Southold on Long Island and Branford were afterwards added.
1643. Thomas Mayhew began missionary work on Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard islands.
1643. Mrs. Hutchinson and her children and servants murdered by the Indians.
- 1643-1645. Algonquin Indian uprising in New York under Governor Kieft; the Dutch border settlements left in ruins; 1600 Indians killed.
1643. The colonists in New Amsterdam of very mixed nationality; 18 languages said to have been spoken there.
1643. Printz, the Swedish Governor, took up his abode and built a fort on the Island of Tinicum, near the site of Philadelphia.
1643. The Board of Commissioners for the colonies granted to Massachusetts all the territory on the mainland of Massachusetts Bay.
1643. Lord Baltimore wrote to Boston proposing to give lands in Maryland to Massachusetts Puritans, which was declined.
- 1643 or 1644. Leonard Calvert (Maryland) received letters of marque from Charles I. to capture vessels belonging to Parliament; and Captain Ingle appeared in the Chesapeake with a like commission from Parliament.
1644. A law enacted in Massachusetts making banishment the penalty for propagating the tenets of the Anabaptists.
1644. The Earl of Warwick's Commissioners seized a royalist vessel in Boston harbor. The Massachusetts legislature sent a protest to Parliament.
1644. The Massachusetts General Court voted that any one attempting to raise soldiers for Charles I. should be accounted an offender.
1644. March. Providence, Portsmouth and Newport, with a new town called Warwick, came under one charter as the colony of Providence Plantations.
1644. April. The General Court of the united colonies of New Haven and the adjoining towns ordered the magistrates in the confederation to observe "the judicial laws of God as they were delivered by Moses."
1644. April. A second Indian uprising in Virginia. Suppressed.
1644. The fort built by Winthrop at Saybrook sold to the Government of Connecticut.
1644. The Narragansett settlers applied for admission to the New England confederacy formed in 1643, but were refused.
1644. Gov. Kieft of New York forced to call a council from the settlements to consult about raising taxes.
1645. An act of the English parliament forbade certain articles to be brought into England except in ships fitted out from England by English subjects and manned by Englishmen, and this Act was amended in the following year so as to apply to the colonies.
1645. Presbyterianism established by Act of Parliament as the state religion of England. Massachusetts remained stoutly Independent.
1645. Threatening movements of the Narragansett Indians renewed and continued for several years thereafter.
1645. Treaty between the Dutch and the Indians.
1645. Capt. Ingle and William Clayborne took possession of St. Mary's and drove out the authorities. Leonard Calvert fled to Virginia, but returned and restored the government.
1646. John Winthrop, the younger, began a plantation on the Pequot river.
1646. Massachusetts Presbyterians sought unsuccessfully to induce the government to settle churches of their faith in the colonies and to secure the franchise for all regardless of religious affiliations.
1646. Massachusetts enacted that the elders of the churches should choose two

- persons each year to spread the Gospel among the Indians.
1646. John Eliot began missionary preaching to the Indians at a small Indian village near Watertown.
1646. Samuel Gorton went to England and appealed to the Parliamentary Commissioners, who declared that he might freely live and plant on his land at Warwick on Narragansett Bay.
1646. Sir Ferdinando Gorges possessed.
1647. May. Sir Ferdinando Gorges died.
1647. Massachusetts complained to the Federal Commissioners against Connecticut taxing Massachusetts vessels going up the Connecticut river to the Massachusetts town of Springfield.
1647. Edward Winslow sent over to England to represent Massachusetts in the Gorton case. He protested that the Commissioners should not undertake the decision of appeals from the colonies. The Commissioners commanded the General Court to allow Gorton and his followers to dwell in peace, but if faulty they might be "proceeded with according to justice."
1647. The law of Massachusetts required a school in every town of 50 householders and a grammar school to fit boys for college wherever the householders numbered 100.
1647. Hooker died.
1647. A code of laws adopted by the Providence plantations resembling the common law of England. One section provided that "all men may walk as their conscience persuades them."
1647. The Maryland legislature divided into two houses, the burgesses forming the lower chamber and the councillors and others summoned by the Proprietor the upper chamber.
1647. Leonard Calvert died.
1647. Only 300 fighting men in the entire province of New York.
1647. May 27. Peter Stuyvesant became Governor of New York.
1648. William Stone appointed Governor of Maryland.
1648. Margaret Jones hanged as a witch at Charlestown, Mass.
1648. A synod of churches of the four confederate colonies, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, framed the Cambridge platform, which adopted the Congregational system and the Westminster Confession as its creed.
1648. Coddington at the head of a faction obtained a separate charter for Newport and Portsmouth.
1648. The Narragansett settlers a second time applied for admission to the New England confederacy formed in 1643, but were refused.
1648. Hurons attacked by the Iroquois; Huron mission overthrown, and in June, 1650, the missionaries abandon the Huron country.
1649. Puritans settle Annapolis in Maryland. Jan. 30. Charles I. was executed.
1649. The Federal Commissioners decided in favor of Connecticut in the matter of Connecticut taxing Massachusetts vessels going up the Connecticut river to Springfield; whereupon Massachusetts levied export and import duties at Boston, designed to hamper the trade of the other colonies.
1649. John Winthrop died.
1649. The General Court of Massachusetts laid the Cambridge Platform before the congregations of the churches.
1649. Parliament established the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England.
1649. No New England colony, except Rhode Island, in which some degree of education was not compulsory.
1649. April. A "Toleration Act" passed in Maryland, by which abuse or molestation on account of religious belief or practice was forbidden.
1649. The execution of Charles I. followed by the emigration of thousands of refugee cavaliers to Virginia.
1649. Loyal messages were sent by the Virginia colony to Charles II. in Holland.
1650. New England vessels carried the bulk of the export cargoes.
1650. Anne Bradstreet's poems published.
1650. A treaty (not ratified by England) between the Dutch in America and the New Englanders, determining their respective boundaries.
1650. Two representative bodies constituted in Maryland, the Councillors appointed by the Proprietor, Lord Baltimore, and the Representatives elected by the people.
1650. The negro slaves in Virginia began to increase rapidly, the overproduction of tobacco inducing their importation.
1650. Population of the American colonies about 100,000.
1650. In Virginia 15,000 whites and 300 negroes.
- 1651 to 1764. Upwards of 25 acts passed in England for the regulation of trade between England and her colonies, monopolizing the colonial trade.
1651. The Navigation Act passed by the Long Parliament under Cromwell, prohibiting the carrying of English products to the colonies except in English or colonial vessels, having an English captain and crew.
1651. Parliament demanded from Massachusetts her charter granted by Charles I., a new one to be given by Parliament. Massachusetts made no reply for a year, and then replied evasively.
1651. The Cambridge platform was adopted by the Congregational churches of Massachusetts.
1651. A stockaded village for Eliot's Indian converts built at Natick and similar communities formed in the neighborhoods of Concord and Grafton.
1651. The wearing of gold or silver lace or great boots made unlawful in Massachusetts except for magistrates and their families and persons having 200 pounds a year.
1651. Coddington returned from England with a commission to establish a government over the islands of Rhode Island and Canonicut.
1651. In a struggle between Gov. Stuyvesant and the residents of New Amsterdam about an excise tax, Stuyvesant was compelled to yield.
1651. Gov. Stuyvesant built Fort Casimir near the present city of Newcastle, Delaware, below the Swedish forts.
1651. The disputes about territory between the Dutch and New Englanders were left to arbitrators, who settled on a provisional boundary line, the latter not to come within ten miles of the Hudson river, Connecticut to have the greater part of Long Island.
1652. March. Four Commissioners sent out by Parliament under the commonwealth to reduce the colonies removed Gov. Stone and the government of Maryland was vested in a Council of Six, but Stone was re-instated in a few months.
- 1652 to 1656. Massachusetts absorbed the settlements in Maine.
1652. Massachusetts answered to the demand of Parliament for the surrender of its charter that they were contented with their form of government and hoped no change would be made.
1652. After the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, Cromwell sent 270 of his Scottish prisoners to Boston.
1652. The General Court of Massachusetts established a colonial mint and for thirty years coined "pine tree" shillings and sixpences.
1652. Sept. Coddington's commission to establish a government over Rhode Island and Canonicut was revoked.
1652. John Cotton died.
1652. Parliament (under the Commonwealth) appointed commissioners, to whom the colony of Virginia at once surrendered and the Puritan party took the government.
1652. A court of justice constituted in New Amsterdam, in the selection of whose members the people had no part.
1652. Richard Bennett was first Governor of Virginia under the Commonwealth, being elected by the burgesses and receiving his authority from them.
1652. A Huguenot colony had a brief existence in the region between Spanish Florida and Virginia, afterwards called Carolina. They were driven out by the Spaniards.
1653. A convention of the people of New York demanded a popular franchise. Denied by Stuyvesant and he dissolved the convention.
1653. Albemarle founded by Virginia dissenters under Roger Greene—the first permanent settlement in North Carolina.
1653. Dec. 16. Cromwell was declared Lord Protector. Massachusetts did not allow the event to be proclaimed within her borders.
1654. Duties on inter-colonial trade ceased.
1654. Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French.
1654. The contending factions in Rhode Island united under the charter Roger Williams had brought from England ten years before, and Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick came under the governance of Williams as President.
1654. Haynes died.
1654. Peace made between England and Holland and Cromwell acknowledged the Dutch title to New Netherland.
1654. Fort Casimir surrendered by the Dutch to a Swedish war vessel.
1654. July. The Protestant party in Maryland gained the ascendancy, Gov. Stone deposed and the government given into the hands of Capt. Fuller and a Puritan Council.
1654. Peace between the French and Iroquois, and the Jesuits go among the Iroquois.
1654. English explorations of the Mississippi Valley begin.
1655. Nov. 3. Treaty of Westminster.
1655. The Spaniards surrendered Jamaica, West Indies, to the English.
1655. Edward Winslow died.
1655. The Swedes compelled by the Dutch to abandon their settlements on the Delaware river, and the territory came under the control of the latter.
1655. Stone moved with forces against Providence, Maryland, the principal Puritan settlement; a battle; Puritans victorious; four prisoners executed.
1655. Edward Digges succeeded Bennett as Governor of Virginia.
1656. May. Anne Austin and Mary Fisher, Quaker missionaries, arrived in Boston from England by way of the Barbadoes; they were at once arrested and lodged in jail by the Dep.-Governor and sent back to Barbadoes.
1656. Massachusetts enacted a law against "all Quakers, Ranters and other notorious heretics," providing for their whipping and imprisonment at hard labor.
1656. Summer. Eight Quakers arrived in Boston from London and were immediately arrested.
1656. The sister of Deputy-Governor Bellingham hanged as a witch in Massachusetts.



1656. Miles Standish died.
1656. Four Dutch clergymen in New Netherland.
1656. Part of the Delaware country sold by the Dutch West India Company to the city of Amsterdam, which thus became proprietary thereof.
1656. Samuel Matthews succeeded Digges as Governor of Virginia.
1656. Sept. The Commissioners of Trade reported to Cromwell in favor of Lord Baltimore, who sent out his brother, Philip Calvert, as a member of the Council and Secretary of the Province of Maryland, where there were now two governments, one of the Puritans and one of the Proprietor.
1657. Nova Scotia ceded to France.
1657. Bradford died.
1657. A council of churches held in Boston approved the principle of the "Half-Way Covenant."
1657. Each of the four confederated New England colonies passed laws banishing Quakers and making it a penal offence to bring them to New England.
1657. The Plymouth colony enacted that Quakers should not become freemen.
1657. Proclamation issued against the Quakers by the Dutch colony of New York.
1657. Massachusetts enacted that Quakers who had been sent away and returned should have their ears lopped off and for the third offence have their tongues pierced with red hot irons.
1657. The New Haven colony required every plantation to have a school.
1657. The Federal Commissioners sent a letter to the authorities of Rhode Island asking them to banish and exclude Quakers. The Rhode Island Assembly refused.
1657. Lord Baltimore restored to his proprietorship in Maryland by the English Commissioners of plantations; an act of indemnity passed; and a policy of toleration adopted.
1658. Eaton died.
1658. The Federal Commissioners recommended capital punishment for Quakers and Massachusetts enacted death as the penalty for their return after banishment.
1658. A law passed in Maryland against Quakers.
1658. When Oliver Cromwell died in this year, Sept. 3, Richard Cromwell was accepted in Virginia without question.
- 1658-1659. Radisson and Groseilliers, French fur traders, visited Wisconsin and probably saw the Mississippi.
1659. September. William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson and Mary Dyer came to Boston expressly to defy the law of death against Quakers; they were banished; Mrs. Dyer went home to her husband; Stevenson and Robinson went to Salem, and the three immediately thereafter returned to Boston.
1659. Oct. 27. Stevenson and Robinson hanged on Boston Common. Mrs. Dyer, after the rope was round her neck, was relieved on the promise of her son to take her away.
1659. Richard Cromwell abdicating, Sir William Berkeley was recalled to the government of Virginia from his retirement, being re-elected Governor by the Assembly.
1660. On the restoration of Charles II. in May, the control of the American colonies was placed in the hands of a council for the plantations.
1660. On the restoration of Charles II. 12 Privy Councillors were designated to take the New England colonies in charge.
1660. By act of Parliament sugar, tobacco, indigo and other articles were to be shipped from the colonies to no country but England, and no one could be a merchant or factor in the colonies.
1660. Under the Restoration, the Navigation Act, passed in 1651, under the Commonwealth, was confirmed and extended.
1660. Spring. Mrs. Dyer, despite the efforts of her husband and son, returned to Boston.
1660. June 1. Mrs. Dyer hanged, refusing freedom at the last moment on condition that she would go away and stay.
1660. November. William Leddra, Quaker, returned to Boston after banishment, and refused during four months in prison to promise to leave the colony.
1660. Wenlock Christison, Quaker, returned to Boston after banishment, and was condemned to death, but not executed, the Legislature modifying the law.
1660. The law of Massachusetts of death for offending Quakers, was repealed and thereafter they were only flogged.
1660. Massasoit, chief sachem of the Wampanoags, and ally of the Plymouth colonists, died, leaving two sons, Wamsutta and Metacom, called by the English Alexander and Philip.
1660. Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the tribunal which condemned Charles I., escaped to New England. A royal order for their arrest sent to Boston.
1660. On the restoration of Charles II. the King's party in Virginia took possession of the government, and Clayborne was dismissed from the Secretaryship.
1660. On the return of the royalists to power in Virginia, harsh measures against dissenters were adopted.
1660. On the return of the royalists to power in Virginia, the Navigation Act was enforced, hampering the trade of the province.
1661. Until this year Indian wampum was a legal tender in New England and it remained current for some time longer for small transactions.
1661. March. William Leddra, Quaker, hanged.
1661. April 23. Charles II. crowned.
1661. Charles II. sent letters to the New England Governors ordering them to suspend proceedings against the Quakers and send those in prison to England for trial. The Quaker prisoners were thereupon released.
1661. August. Connecticut sent the younger Winthrop to England to apply for a charter for the colony. A charter was granted which annexed New Haven to Connecticut.
1661. Virginia had 2,000 blacks.
1661. Charles Calvert, eldest son of Lord Baltimore, became Governor of Maryland and continued so for fourteen years.
1662. Radisson and Groseilliers, French fur traders, discovered James's Bay to the far northeast, and saw the fur-trading capabilities of the Hudson Bay region.
1662. Massachusetts ordered by the Crown to grant suffrage, without reference to opinion or profession, to allow the Church of England to hold services, to administer justice in the King's name, and to compel all to swear allegiance to the King. The General Court decreed that legal papers should run in the King's name, but disregarded the other commands.
1662. A synod of all the clergymen in Massachusetts approved the Half Way Covenant, with some dissenting voices.
1662. It was enacted in the Virginia colony that children should follow the condition of the mother, making mulattoes slaves.
1662. April 23. Charter to Lord Say and Sele, Connecticut.
1663. People from Barbadoes under Hilton explore the Carolina coast.
1663. Parliament enacted that European products should not be received in the colonies from other than English vessels, and levied prohibitory duties on goods imported from other than English ports.
1663. A new and liberal charter for Rhode Island.
1663. The Dutch West India Company in despatches to Governor Stuyvesant condemned "rigorous proceedings against sectaries."
1663. The Puritans rose against the Government in Virginia. Insurrection suppressed and several leaders hanged.
1663. William Sayle explored the coast of Carolina.
1663. Charles II. gave all Carolina from the 36th degree north latitude to several favorites. William Drummond made Governor of the northern district, called Albemarle, and John Yeamans of the southern district, called Clarendon.
1664. Charles II. sent four commissioners to Boston to look after the New England colonies, with two ships of war and 400 troops under Col. Nichols.
1664. Summer. Colonel Nichols, with two ships of war, sailed from Boston and took New Amsterdam from the Dutch, and during the year the Dutch possessions in America came into the hands of the English.
1664. New Amsterdam contained about 1,500 inhabitants when it came into the possession of the English.
1664. The Duke of York made proprietor of the American territory taken from the Dutch; the province and capital were called New York, and Fort Orange was rechristened Albany.
1664. The Duke of York granted the lands between the Delaware and the Hudson to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret under the name of New Jersey.
1664. First mention of slavery in Maryland.
1664. The French occupy San Domingo.
1665. The Royal Commissioners detached Maine from Massachusetts.
1665. Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, an Indian, was graduated as bachelor of Arts at Harvard.
1665. Incorporation of New Haven with Connecticut.
1665. In New York a systematic code was drawn up by Governor Nicholls and a convention of settlers, called "The Duke's Laws." Judicial districts called "ridings" were created.
1665. February. The proprietors of New Jersey prepared an instrument comprising "concessions and agreements" for present and prospective settlers, which served as a sort of constitution.
1665. Philip Carteret, a nephew of Sir George, came as Governor of New Jersey, and with him emigrants who founded Elizabeth.
1665. Several hundred English colonists from the island of Barbadoes planted the district in Carolina known as Clarendon.
1665. Another charter granted, making the boundaries of Carolina 36 degrees 30 minutes on the north and 29 degrees on the south.
- 1665-1666. De Courcelles' and De Tracy's campaigns against the Mohawks.
1666. Jan. 29. France declares war against England.

1666. The Virgin group (Leeward Islands, West Indies), came into the possession of Great Britain.
1667. Samuel Stevens succeeded Drummond as Governor of the Albemarle district (Carolina).
1667. The Virginia Assembly ordained that conversion and baptism should not operate to set a slave free.
1667. The Jesuits again undertake Iroquois missions, which exist for twenty years.
1667. The Clarendon colony in Carolina abandoned.
- 1667, July. The English defeat the French fleet near Martinique.
- 1667, July 21. Treaty of Breda deprives Holland of her North American colonies and cedes Acadia to France.
1668. Triple Alliance of Great Britain, the United Provinces and Sweden against France.
- 1668, May. Deputies from the New Jersey towns, forming the First Assembly of New Jersey, met at Elizabeth to frame laws for the colony.
- 1668, June. Newark founded by emigrants from the New Haven colony.
1668. After the Commissioners had returned to England, Massachusetts resumed possession of Maine.
1668. French Jesuit missionaries founded the mission of St. Mary in Michigan, the oldest European settlement there.
1669. The advocates of the Half-Way Covenant organized the "Third Church in Boston," and built the "South Church," afterwards known as the "Old South."
1669. Morton's "Memorial" issued at Cambridge; derived largely from Bradford's "History," which was then in manuscript and was first printed in 1856.
1669. Lake Erie first navigated by whites.
1669. Site of Detroit first visited by the French.
1669. John Locke, the well known philosopher, formed a scheme of colonial government for the Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas.
1669. The first Legislature of Carolina met.
1669. John Lederer's explorations west of Virginia and Carolina.
1669. Louis Joliet explores the Great Lakes.
1669. The Spaniards working mines in Northern Georgia.
1669. Mohawk and Mohegan war.
1670. Hudson's Bay Company chartered by Charles II.
1670. In a report on the state of the Virginia colony Governor Berkeley thanked God that there were no free schools nor printing in that colony.
1670. In Virginia voting, until then the right of all freemen, was restricted to property holders.
1670. Population of Virginia 40,000. 2,000 negro slaves and 6,000 white servants. 48 parishes.
1670. The Ashley river settlement in Carolina began under Joseph West and William Sayle.
1670. Treaty of Madrid between England and Spain.
1670. Castine taken by the French.
1670. Maine, east of the Penobscot, surrendered to the French.
1671. Courcelles established a post on Lake Ontario.
1671. Saint Lussou took formal possession of the northwest for the French King at Sault-Ste-Marie.
1671. Freemen of the Plymouth colony required by law to be sober and peaceable in their behaviour and orthodox in "the Fundamentals of religion."
- 1671, April. Meeting at Taunton between Philip (Metacom) and three Boston men; treaty made by which the Indians were to give up all their firearms.
- 1671, September. Philip summoned to Plymouth with five under sachems and solemnly warned to keep the peace.
1671. Arrival in Carolina of Dutch emigrants from New York.
1671. Negro slaves imported into Carolina.
1671. An act passed in Maryland encouraging the importation of negro slaves, which had been early introduced into the colony.
1672. Freedom of trade between the American colonies destroyed by an act of the English parliament laying imposts on commerce between them.
1672. The Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania annihilated by the Indians of the Five Nations.
1672. Charleston, Carolina, fixed upon as the permanent site for the settlement of the emigrants who were led by Sayle.
1672. Yeamans succeeded Sayle as Governor of the Carolina colony.
1672. George Fox visited the Quakers in Carolina.
1672. Frontenac reaches Quebec.
1672. Peter Stuyvesant dies.
- 1673, Mar. England and France declare war against Holland.
- 1673, Mar. 18. Berkely sold to John Fenwick his interest in New Jersey.
1673. Joliet and Marquette made a trip over the Fox-Wisconsin waterway and entered the upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien.
1673. An act passed by Parliament which crippled intercolonial trade, by subjecting all commodities that could have been supplied from England to a duty equivalent to that imposed on their consumption in England.
1673. New York captured from the English by a Dutch squadron.
1673. The part of New Jersey belonging to New York recaptured by the Dutch.
1673. Charles II. granted all Virginia for 31 years to his favorites, Lords Arlington and Culpepper. The colonists resisted.
- 1673, July. Fort Frontenac built.
1674. A Boston ship captures Castine.
1674. The number of "praying Indians" in New England about 4,000.
1674. Joseph West succeeded Yeamans as Governor of Carolina.
1674. Sausamon, an Indian convert, warned Governor Winslow that Philip was conspiring against the English. Sausamon murdered by the Indians. His murderers executed by the English.
1674. New York restored to the English by the treaty of Westminster. Sir Edmund Andros made Governor.
1674. New patent to the Duke of York, enlarging his authority over New York and New Jersey.
1674. Population of New York about 7,000.
1674. The city of New York issued water works bills in denominations of 6 pence, 1 shilling, and 2, 4 and 8 shillings.
1674. New Jersey restored to the English by the treaty of Westminster. A new charter gave Sir George Carteret the eastern part and the rest to the Quaker proprietors.
1674. Philip Carteret came as Governor of East Jersey.
1674. Nine-tenths of the New Jersey lands bought from Berkeley by Quakers fell into the hands of William Penn and his associates.
1675. Trouble broke out with the Indians on the Piscataqua.
1675. The Council for Foreign Plantations dissolved and a standing committee of the Privy Council of England, styled "the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations" (usually called the "Lords of Trade") took general charge of colonial affairs.
1675. At the outbreak of the great Indian war under Philip, chief of the Pokanokets, the whites of New England numbered about 60,000, and the Indians about as many. About 4,000 of the latter were "praying Indians."
- 1675, June 20. The Pokanoket Indians burnt Swanzey, a village near Philip's headquarters at Mt. Hope, and slew the people.
- 1675, June. Within three days of the Swanzey massacre, colonial troops drove Philip from his position at Mt. Hope.
- 1675, June. The Indians burned 30 houses at Dartmouth and flayed alive, impaled and burnt whites there and at Middleborough and Taunton.
- 1675, July 14. The town of Mendon, Mass., attacked by the Nipmucks.
- 1675, July. The Nipmucks killed Captain Edward Hutchinson and eight of his men, while he was on his way to hold a parley with them by appointment.
- 1675, Aug. 2. Philip took part in an Indian assault on Brookfield in the Nipmuck country; the inhabitants besieged for three days in a house, but rescued by a relief party.
- 1675, Aug. 25. Captain Lothrop defeated the Indians at Hatfield in the Connecticut Valley.
- 1675, Sept. 1. The Indians attacked Deerfield and Hadley.
- 1675, Sept. 2. The Indians slew eight men at Northfield.
- 1675, Sept. 4. The Indians killed Captain Beers and 36 men marching to the relief of Northfield.
- 1675, Sept. 6. Major Robert Treat with 100 Connecticut soldiers defeated the Indians at Northfield and brought away the whites.
- 1675, Sept. 9 to 19. The Federal Commissioners in session daily in Boston.
- 1675, Sept. 12. Captain Lothrop with 90 picked men, known as the "Flower of Essex," attacked at Bloody Brook by 700 Nipmucks; all the whites but eight killed.
- 1675, Oct. 5. The Indians attacked Springfield and burned 30 houses.
- 1675, Dec. 19. "The Great Swamp Fight." Nearly a thousand whites from Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut attacked the Narragansett Indians and completely defeated them, killing about 1,000, about half their number.
1675. Controversy between Maryland and Pennsylvania concerning boundaries.
1675. Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, died, and Charles Calvert, his eldest son, succeeded to his title and as proprietor of Maryland. Thomas Nutley sent out as Deputy-Governor under him.
1675. John Fenwick reaches New Jersey.
1675. First Quaker meeting on the Delaware.
1676. A Dutch frigate captures Castine.
1676. The Lords of Trade sent Edward Randolph to Boston to find out the sentiments of the people in the Kennebec and Piscataqua towns toward the government of Massachusetts.
- 1676, February. Shocking massacre of whites by the Indians at Medfield.
- 1676, Feb. 10. The Nipmucks assaulted Lancaster and killed many and took captive others, among the latter Mrs. Rowlandson, the minister's wife.
- 1676, February. The Federal Commissioners called for a levy of 600 men to take the field against the Nipmucks.
- 1676, March 26. Canonchet with the remainder of the Narragansetts met a company of Plymouth men near Pawtuxet and slew them all, 140 of the Indians falling first.
- 1676, April 5. Captain Denison with a Connecticut company defeated and captured Canonchet, who was handed over to the Mohegans and tomahawked.



- 1676, April 18. The Nipmucks killed 50 men under Captain Wadsworth near Sudbury and burned six of them over slow fires. That afternoon Wadsworth's party killed 120 Nipmucks.
- 1676, May 18. Captain Turner surprised and killed 300 Nipmucks near the falls of the Connecticut river since called by his name.
- 1676, Spring. The Narragansetts and Wampanoags burned the towns of Warwick and Providence.
- 1676, Spring. The Indians destroyed the towns of Worcester, Marlborough, Mendon and Groton burned houses in Weymouth near Boston, and made murderous attacks upon Sudbury, Chelmsford, Springfield, Hatfield, Hadley, Northampton, Wrentham, Andover, Bridgewater, Scituate and Middleborough.
- 1676, June. Major Talcott of Hartford in four fights slew 300 to 400 of the Narragansetts, being nearly all of the tribe left.
- 1676, July. Philip reappeared near Bridgewater with a handful of followers.
- 1676, Summer. Philip defeated at Taunton.
- 1676, July. Captain Church patrolled the country about Taunton, making prisoners of Wampanoags.
- 1676, Aug. 12. The whites attacked the remaining followers of Philip at Mt. Hope, Bristol Neck, where he had been shut up and besieged by Church, and completely overthrew them. Philip killed.
1676. Population of Boston, 5,000.
1676. In Connecticut taxes were imposed upon those wearing gold or silver buttons, etc.
1676. The Penn party purchased the remainder of the Quaker interest in New Jersey.
1676. Carteret and the Quakers agreed upon a boundary between east and west New Jersey, from Little Egg Harbor northwest to the Delaware at 41 degrees 40 minutes.
1676. The Virginia Assembly declared war against the Indians.
1676. A rebellion in Virginia under Nathaniel Bacon; Jamestown burned by the rebels; rebellion suppressed and 23 executed.
1676. Thomas Eastchurch appointed Governor of Albemarle (Carolina), but he ruled only through deputies.
1676. San Francisco established.
- 1677, February 29. Troops arrived in Virginia from England to support Berkeley.
1677. Governor Berkeley recalled to England in disgrace and died soon after.
1677. Chief Justices North and Rainsford decided that both Mason's claim and that of Massachusetts to the towns of Hampton, Exeter, Dover and Portsmouth were invalid, leaving them subject to none but the King.
1677. The Chief Justices decided that the claim of the Gorges family in Maine, based on a grant from James I., was valid.
1677. Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the first proprietor of the Maine district, ceded to Massachusetts all his rights there for 1,250 pounds in cash. Massachusetts governed it under the Gorges charter.
- 1677-1678. 400 Quakers came from England to West New Jersey, which had come into the possession of William Penn.
1677. Sir Herbert Jeffries, governor of Virginia.
- 1678, Summer. The English of Maine purchased peace with the Indians.
1678. The King appointed Randolph collector and surveyor of customs at Boston, with instructions to enforce the Navigation laws.
1678. The Crown lawyers gave the opinion that the charter of Massachusetts had been rendered void by the offences committed under it. The colonists protested.
1678. New York contained 24 towns or villages and 2,000 men capable of bearing arms.
1678. Sir Henry Chicheley Governor of Virginia.
1678. The colonists in Albemarle (Carolina) rose against Deputy-Governor Miller, who was also collector of customs, imprisoned him, chose Culpepper as collector, and convened a new Assembly.
1678. Treaty between England and the Netherlands.
1679. John Cutts made royal governor of New Hampshire.
- 1679, July 2. DuLhut planted the arms of France among the Sioux.
- 1679-1682. La Salle, fur trader, visited the Mississippi via the great lakes and the Chicago and Illinois portage.
1679. The King commanded Massachusetts to surrender Maine to the Crown upon repayment of the 1,250 pounds paid to Gorges therefor. The General Court gave an evasive answer.
1679. The towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton were set aside by Charles II. against their wish as a royal province under the name of New Hampshire.
1679. French Huguenots began to arrive in considerable numbers to the Clarendon settlements (Carolina), and a party of Scotch Presbyterians established themselves at Port Royal.
1679. Thomas, Lord Culpepper, Governor of Virginia.
1679. The tobacco planters in Virginia rebelled and the Governor hanged a number of them.
- 1680, Jan. La Salle builds Fort Crevecoeur in the Illinois country.
- 1680, April 30. Carteret, of New Jersey arrested by Andros.
1680. The settlement of Charleston, S. C., removed to Oyster Point, the present Charleston.
- 1680, May. The General Court of Massachusetts replied to the King's letter of the year before, making no reference to the demand for the surrender of Maine except that they were "heartily sorry that any actings of theirs should be displeasing to his Majesty."
1680. Andros recalled.
1680. Sir George Carteret died.
- 1680-1681. Edward Byllinge, Governor of West New Jersey.
1680. The Spaniards of Florida destroyed the settlement at Port Royal.
1680. The companions of La Salle ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony.
- 1681, March 4. Charles II. gave William Penn a proprietary charter of 4,000 square miles in America, to be called Pennsylvania. Penn was made Governor of the new territory.
- 1681, October. Three shiploads of Quaker emigrants from England to Pennsylvania.
1681. An Episcopal church first built in Charleston, South Carolina.
1681. A law passed in Maryland limiting suffrage to freeholders of 50 acres of land or of other property worth 40 pounds.
1681. Josias Fendall and John Codde instigated a revolt in Maryland, which was promptly suppressed.
1681. Oldest meeting house now standing in New England erected.
- 1681, Feb. 16. La Salle on the Mississippi, and on Mar. 14, near the Arkansas, takes possession of the country for France, and Apr. 9th reaches its mouth and calls the valley Louisiana.
- 1682, Aug. or Sept. Philadelphia laid out.
1682. Edward Cranfield, a greedy adventurer, made Governor of New Hampshire.
1682. Dudley sent as agent to London and with him a Mr. Richards, of the extreme clerical party, to watch him.
1682. A letter arrived from the King to Boston demanding submission and threatening proceedings against the charter.
1682. The quarrel between the First Church of Boston and the South Church came to an end.
- 1682, Aug. 31. A large body of Quaker colonists sailed for Pennsylvania. Penn followed with 100 more, arriving in October.
1682. William Penn secured a grant of the Delaware district.
- 1682, March. East New Jersey acquired from the Carteret heirs by William Penn and 23 associates. Robert Barclay made Governor.
1682. Population of the Clarendon (Carolina) settlements about 3,000.
1682. The slave code of Virginia became more stringent in regard to freedom of movement, carrying arms, treatment of runaway slaves, etc.
1683. Mission of St. Francis de Sales established at the falls of the Chaudiere, and the work soon spread into Maine.
1683. Conference of William Penn with Indian chiefs and purchase of land from them.
1683. First meeting of Friends at Philadelphia. Soon after the Baptists began to establish churches.
1683. A company of German Mennonites arrived in Pennsylvania.
1683. Germantown, near Philadelphia, settled by Germans.
1683. A school established in Pennsylvania.
1683. A woman tried in Pennsylvania as a witch and bound to good behaviour.
1683. Thomas Dongan made Governor of New York.
- 1683-1688. Under Governor Dongan in New York an Assembly formed of 18 deputies elected by the freeholders. The Assembly, with the King's consent, adopted a charter of liberties, making the Assembly co-ordinate with the Governor and Council, etc.
1683. An agreement between Connecticut and New York was the basis of the present boundary line, surveyed 1878-1879.
1683. The grant to Arlington and Culpepper revoked.
1683. Seth Sothel sent out as Governor of Albemarle (North Carolina).
1683. Scotch-Irish emigrants to Carolina.
- 1683, October. The agents of the English Government returned.
1684. Randolph came from England with a writ of quo warranto, not to be served until he should have given Massachusetts one more chance to humble herself.
1684. A great meeting held in the Old South Meeting House in Boston voted against surrendering the charter of Massachusetts.
- 1684, June 21. The charter of Massachusetts declared null and void by a decree in Chancery.
1684. October. An act of the Assembly of New York received the Duke's assent, passing a "charter of liberties and privileges," including a guarantee of "freedom of conscience and religion" to those "who profess faith in God by Jesus Christ."
1684. William Penn went to England on behalf of his colony and did not revisit America for 15 years.
1684. Lord Howard of Effingham Governor of Virginia.
1684. A "Board of Proprietors" resident in the colony of New Jersey put in charge of details of business.

1684. Perth Amboy, New Jersey, founded.
1684. Houses in Philadelphia, 357.
- 1684, 1694, 1711, 1722, 1748, 1751. Conventions at Albany of American colonists for consultation and combined action, chiefly about the situation with reference to New France, and for treaty arrangements with the Iroquois.
1684. Indian war on the upper lakes.
1684. Aug. La Salle sails to the Gulf of Mexico from New Rochelle.
- 1685, February 2. Charles II. died and was succeeded by James II.
1685. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in this year, Huguenot emigrants came to Carolina and settled on the Cooper river. 150 Huguenot families came to Massachusetts.
1685. New Hampshire reunited to Massachusetts.
1685. Governor Cranfield of New Hampshire obliged to fly to the West Indies, having incensed the people by his tyranny.
1685. A boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland arbitrated by the English Government.
1685. James II. abolished the popular assembly of New York, and made New York a royal province.
1685. 200 emigrants from England to New Jersey.
1685. James II. dissolved the Virginia assembly.
1685. Population of Pennsylvania more than 7,000, a majority English, but also many Dutch, French, Scotch-Irish, Finns and Swedes.
1685. William Bradford's press established in Philadelphia, the first in the middle colonies.
- 1686, Nov. 16. Treaty of neutrality for America between France and England.
- 1686, May 14. Randolph arrived from England with an order to set up a provisional government over Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and the "King's Province," or New York. Joseph Dudley made President.
1686. James II. deprived New York of its representative government. The Governor and Council were ordered to establish the Church of England in the province and to refuse permits to schools not licensed by the church.
1686. James II. had writs of quo warranto issued against the New Jersey governments on the ground of wholesale smuggling by the residents.
- 1686, Dec. 20. Sir Edmund Andros made Governor of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Plymouth under the title of Governor of New England.
- 1686, December. Andros demanded the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Rhode Island surrendered its charter, and was joined to the dominions of Andros, but Connecticut refused.
1686. Executive power vested in five members of the Council of Pennsylvania.
1686. Governor Colleton in Carolina endeavored to enforce the adoption of the "Fundamental Constitutions" sought to be introduced by the Proprietors which the colonial parliament withstood.
1687. Andrew Hamilton Governor of East Jersey.
1687. A formal demand by Andros for the Old South Meeting House in Boston for Episcopal services was refused.
- 1687, Good Friday. The sexton of the Old South Meeting House was compelled to open it for Episcopal service, and thenceforward until the overthrow of Andros such services were held therein alternately with Congregational services.
1687. Arbitrary taxes imposed in Massachusetts; Dudley appointed censor of the press; the General Court abolished; the power of taxation taken from the town meetings and lodged with the Governor.
1687. The town of Ipswich, led by its pastor, John Wise, protested against the taking of the power of taxation from the town, and Wise was imprisoned, and on his trial in October was fined 50 pounds and suspended from the ministry.
- New Jersey added to the territories subject to Andros.
- 1687, October. Andros went to Hartford to seize the charter of Connecticut, but Governor Robert Treat concealed it. Andros declared the colony annexed to the other colonies which he governed.
1687. The charter of Rhode Island rescinded, but the decrees against it and the charter of Connecticut were never executed in due form.
- 1687, Jan. La Salle starts to go up the Mississippi River to Canada and is killed.
1687. The Spanish missions reached the Gulf of California, and afterwards extended northward along the coast.
1687. A negro insurrection in Virginia and the statutes for the repression of slaves became exceedingly severe.
1688. The Albemarle (North Carolina) Assembly banished Governor Sothel for twelve months.
1688. John Coode headed an insurrection in Maryland under the auspices of the Association for the Defense of the Protestant Religion.
1688. William Stoughton in his election sermon said, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness.
- 1688, Pastorius, a Lutheran pietist, with others, went to the Friends meeting in Pennsylvania and protested against the purchase or sale of slaves.
- 1688, April. The proprietors of New Jersey surrender their patent.
- 1688, April. Andros set out to erect a house for Episcopal worship in Boston, the Puritans there having refused him the use of the Old South Meeting House.
- 1688, May 25. Increase Mather went to England from Massachusetts to implore redress of the grievances of the colonies.
- 1688, Aug. 11. Andros arrived to consolidate the northern colonies under a vice-regal government, and New York and New Jersey came under his control. His seat of government was in Boston.
1688. A woman named Glover hanged as a witch in Massachusetts.
- 1688, Nov. 5. William III. landed in England. "Revolution of 1688."
1688. After the Revolution in England, the Jerseys were left under the control of the county and town officers.
1688. About 200,000 Europeans under the 12 colonial governments in North America.
1688. In Maryland 25,000 persons, white and black; in Virginia 60,000; in the Carolinas 4,000.
- 1689, Feb. 3. Reign of William and Mary began.
- 1689, early. Frontenac made Governor of New France in America.
1689. Assaults by the French on Schenectady, Salmon Falls in Dover, Casco Bay in Maine, and Exeter.
- 1689, April 4. The news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England brought to Boston by John Winslow.
- 1689, April 18 and 19. Citizens and militia in Boston imprisoned Andros and other members of the government; a provisional government formed; the old magistrates reinstated.
- 1689, April. Accession of William and Mary proclaimed in Virginia by order of the Council.
- 1689, May. The orders to proclaim William and Mary received in Boston and obeyed with enthusiasm on the 29th. The old governments reestablished in Plymouth, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
1689. The Prince of Orange issued a letter instructing the people of Boston to preserve decorum and acquiesce in the government of Andros until other arrangements could be made. Increase Mather, then in London, prevented the letter being sent.
- 1689, June 8. The new church for Episcopal worship opened in Boston.
1689. At the time of the Revolution the decrees annulling the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island had not been formally enrolled, and they were treated as void and the old charters allowed to remain in force.
1689. When the news of the Revolution in England arrived in New York the people rose under Jacob Leisler, seized the fort, drove out Deputy Governor Nicholson, and placed the government in Leisler's hands, who retained office for three years.
1689. After the Revolution in England the proprietary rule in Maryland was overthrown, the Association for the Defence of the Protestant religion seized the political power and for a short time persecuted the Roman Catholics.
1689. Gov. Colleton proclaimed martial law in Carolina, which was resisted, and he was banished from the province.
- 1689, Aug. 4-5. The Iroquois attack Lachine.
1689. War between France and Spain.
- 1689 to 1697. King William's War.
1690. The French sent three winter expeditions, composed mostly of Indians, against the English frontier line in New York, New Hampshire and Maine.
- 1690, Feb. The first colonial congress in America called by Leisler, consisting of seven delegates, mostly from New England, met at Albany.
- 1690, May 1. Delegates from the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New York, to concert measures against the French.
- 1690, Aug. 9. 2,000 men sailed from Nantasket, near Boston, to attack Quebec; small-pox on board; compelled to return; about 1,000 died.
- 1690, Sept. 10. Major Richard Ingoldsby with two companies of grenadiers landed in New York; Leisler and his principal abettors arrested; eight convicted, including Leisler and Milborne.
1690. Schenectady burned by the Indians and French.
1690. Sir Francis Nicholson Governor of Virginia.
1690. Seth Sothel driven out of South Carolina.
1690. French Protestant emigrants to Carolina.
1690. Massachusetts issued paper money, the first colony to do so.
1690. Sir William Phips conquers Acadia.
1690. New Hampshire temporarily added to Massachusetts.
- 1690, Sept. New charter for the province of Massachusetts Bay decided on; Plymouth colony and Acadia included in the charter.
1691. Col. Henry Sloughter arrived as Governor of New York.
- 1691, May 16. Leisler and Milborne executed.
1691. A representative assembly called in New York, which annulled Leisler's proceedings and formulated a code similar to the earlier charter of liberties.
1691. The Delaware district granted to Wil-



- liam Penn and known as the "territories" was given a separate assembly and a deputy-governor.
1691. The two Carolinas made one province by the proprietaries, and Philip Ludwell, of Virginia, was first Governor of the united colonies.
1691. The House of Burgesses of Virginia sent Commissary Blair to England to solicit a patent for a college.
1691. Maryland declared a royal province; Sir Lionel Copley first royal Governor; Church of England established; Catholics persecuted.
1692. New Hampshire became a separate colony. Samuel Allen appointed Governor.
- 1692, May. The new charter for Massachusetts received at Boston; it allowed the people a representative assembly; the Governor to be appointed by the Crown; a small property qualification for suffrage substituted for the religious one before prevailing; exclusive right of the legislature to impose taxes; laws passed by the General Court subject to the King's veto.
1692. Sir William Phips first royal Governor of Massachusetts under the new charter.
1692. A special court of Oyer and Terminer organized to try persons accused of witchcraft, at Salem. Hundreds arrested, 19 hanged, one pressed to death for refusal to plead, two died in prison.
1692. The Church of England in New York began to repress as far as possible all forms of dissent.
1692. Benjamin Fletcher Governor of New York from this year till 1698.
1692. Andrew Hamilton made Governor of both the Jerseys.
- 1692-1694. William Penn dispossessed of his colony by the Crown for two years.
1692. Thomas Smith succeeded Ludwell as Governor of the united Carolinas.
1692. Sir Edmund Andros Governor of Virginia.
1692. Sir Francis Nicholson Governor of Virginia again.
1692. William and Mary College in Virginia founded.
- 1692, early. Sir Lionel Copley arrived in Maryland as Governor.
1692. Indian depredations in Maine in this and the two following years.
1692. Frontenac's last campaign against the Iroquois.
1693. The witchcraft craze in Massachusetts exhausted itself and there was a general jail delivery.
1693. The judicial districts in New York called ridings, established in 1665, developed into counties.
1693. The ferriage from New York to Brooklyn was eight stivers in wampum, or a silver two-pence.
1693. An act of the New York Assembly provided that in four specified counties there should be five ministers, each county to raise a sum for their maintenance.
1693. Governor Fletcher, of New York, commissioned to take military control of Connecticut, went to Hartford to do so, met with mob violence, and returned.
1693. The Delaware "territories" and Pennsylvania reunited under Fletcher's rule.
1693. Commissary Blair returned from England to Virginia with the charter of William and Mary College; the second American college, Harvard being the first and Yale the third.
1693. The proprietaries of Carolina abandoned the Locke constitutions.
1694. Castine captured by the French and Indians.
1694. Stoughton becomes Governor of Massachusetts.
1694. Penn reinvested with his proprietary rights.
1694. The capital of Maryland removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis.
- 1695, Feb. 18. Sir William Phips dies in London.
1695. Parliament reversed the attainder of Leisler and his associates.
1695. Joseph Archdale became Governor of Carolina.
1696. D'Iberville planted a colony on the shores of Biloxi.
1696. Joseph Blake became Governor of Carolina.
1696. Newfoundland yielded to the French.
1696. French incursions in New England.
1696. Nova Scotia made a royal province.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick restores Acadia to the French.
1697. Samuel Cranston chosen Governor of Rhode Island and continued in office for 30 years.
- 1697, March 15. The Indians attacked Haverhill and carried away Hannah Dustin and others.
1697. Andover, Mass., sacked by French and Indians.
1697. William Penn laid before the Board of Trade a plan for a union of the colonies for defensive and other purposes, which failed of adoption.
1697. Bellomont appointed Governor of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Commander of the forces of the colonies.
1697. In South Carolina religious liberty adopted except for "papists."
1697. Trinity Church established in New York.
1697. Population of Virginia nearly 100,000.
1698. Randolph appointed Surveyor General of the northern ports of America, to collect customs.
1698. The Earl of Bellomont came from England as Governor of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
1698. The Pennsylvania Charter School opened in Philadelphia and was for 50 years the only public school in the province.
1698. Capital of Virginia removed from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, which became afterwards Williamsburg.
1698. Pensacola occupied by the Spanish.
- 1698, Nov. 28. Frontenac dies.
- 1699, Dec. 7. Iberville's second voyage to Biloxi.
1699. Parliament enacted that no wool, fleece spun or woven, could be exported by the colonists in North America.
1699. Gov. Bellomont by invitation visited Boston, and won much favor there by siding with the popular party.
1699. A French settlement first planted in Louisiana.
1699. De Richebourg's colony of Huguenots settled on the upper waters of the James river in Virginia.
- 1699 to 1776. The Delaware counties or "territories" were under the same Governor as Pennsylvania, but with a separate legislature.
1699. Penn, on his return from England, exerted himself on behalf of the negroes and Indians and formed a treaty with 40 chiefs of the latter.
1700. Samuel Sewall made the first attack in New England upon slavery as immoral.
- 1700 and 1701. Laws passed in New York expelling Roman Catholic priests and "papist recusants."
1700. Yale College founded.
1700. First Commencement of William and Mary College.
1700. James Moore appointed Governor of Carolina.
1700. Population of the North American colonies about 250,000; of the New England colonies more than 105,000, of whom 70,000 were in Massachusetts and Maine, 5,000 in New Hampshire, 6,000 in Rhode Island, and 25,000 in Connecticut; of the middle colonies (New York, New Hampshire, Delaware and Pennsylvania) 59,000; of New York alone about 25,000, of whom 2,500 were blacks; of Pennsylvania and Delaware alone about 20,000; of the southern colonies 89,000; in Virginia the blacks nearly equalled the whites.
- 1700, Sept. 8. Treaty of Canada with the Iroquois.
- 1701, July 7. William Stoughton (Mass.) dies.
1701. Iberville's third voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.
1701. Father Kino's explorations in California.
1701. Penn returned to England, leaving his colony of Pennsylvania a new charter of privileges.
1701. Detroit settled.
1701. Most or all of the American colonies by this time had a freehold test for voting.
1701. Gov. Bellomont, of New York and New Jersey, brought the pirate Kidd to the gallows.
1701. Gov. Bellomont, of New York and New Jersey, died.
1701. Yale College chartered.
- 1702, March 8. Accession of Queen Anne.
1702. Lord Cornbury succeeded the Earl of Bellomont as Governor of New York and New Jersey.
- 1702, June 1. Queen Anne proclaimed in Boston.
- 1702, June. Joseph Dudley became Governor of Mass., and held the office for 13 years.
1702. Cotton Mather's Magnalia Christi issued.
- 1702 to 1713. Queen Anne's War.
1702. The proprietors of the Jerseys surrendered all their claims to the Crown, and New Jersey became a royal colony ruled by the New York Governor through a deputy.
1702. Most of the Biloxi colony moved to Mobile and settled there.
1703. Frontier war in New England, lasting for some years.
1703. War in South Carolina with the Apalachees.
1703. In New York County Boards, consisting of Supervisors from the towns, were established, their chief duties being to levy, collect and apportion taxes.
1703. The Delaware counties recognized as a separate colony, with an assembly of its own, but under the same government as Pennsylvania.
1703. The first settled Episcopal minister in North Carolina.
- 1703-1708. In South Carolina the Proprietors attempted to exclude all but Church of England men from the Assembly, and the dissenters successfully appealed to the House of Lords.
1704. The Indians attacked Deerfield and killed 60 persons and took 100 captive to Canada.
1704. A Church of England school established in New York City by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
1704. The Earl of Orkney appointed Governor of Virginia, but he never came to the province, though he held the office for 40 years; a sinecure.
1704. A law passed in Carolina excluding dissenters from the provincial assembly.
1705. Beverley's "History of the Colony" of Virginia published.
1705. First church built in North Carolina.
1705. Insurrection in Virginia headed by Thomas Carey.
1705. A witch "ducked" in Virginia.
1706. The French made an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, South Carolina.

1707. More French Protestants came to North Carolina.
1707. An expedition of 1000 men, organized by Governor Dudley, failed to capture Port Royal.
1708. Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York and New Jersey, having become very unpopular, was recalled.
1708. In South Carolina two-thirds of the population of the negro race.
1708. Population of Rhode Island 7181.
1708. A synod called by the colonial legislature to meet at Saybrook to regulate ecclesiastical arrangements.
1709. A convention of several of the colonial governors met at New London to consult about a proposed expedition to Canada.
1709. Paper money issued in New York and New Jersey.
1710. New England troops, chiefly from Massachusetts, and royal marines captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia, which was renamed Annapolis.
1710. Alexander Spotswood came from England as Lieut. Governor of Virginia (and virtually Governor) and brought with him a concession of the right of habeas corpus.
1710. Governor Spotswood of Virginia arrested Thomas Carey and sent him a prisoner to England.
1710. A general post-office established by Act of Parliament throughout the American colonies.
1711. A convention of colonial governors met at New London in reference to a proposed expedition to Canada.
1711. The blacks in New York City accused of plotting against the whites and 19 of them hanged.
- 1711, Sept. 22. The Tuscaroras massacre whites in Carolina.
1712. Col. Moore's march from South Carolina to the relief of North Carolina.
1712. Mass. Province bills made legal tender.
1712. Aug. Truce between England and France.
1713. The Tuscarora Indians of North Carolina joined the Iroquois confederacy, and the "Five Nations" became the "Six Nations."
1713. Boundary question between Massachusetts and Connecticut settled.
1713. By the treaty of Utrecht of this year Newfoundland was acknowledged as British territory.
- 1714, Aug. 1. Accession of George I.
1714. 23,000 slaves in Virginia.
1714. In Connecticut 38 towns, 43 ministers, about 33,000 people.
1715. In Rhode Island seven towns with a population of about 9,000.
1715. Edenton, North Carolina, founded, and the legislature met there.
1715. The proprietorship of Maryland re-established.
1715. The laws of Maryland revised and formed into a code.
1715. Jeremiah Dummer issued his famous Defence of the American Charters.
1715. Rhode Island disfranchises Roman Catholics.
1715. Yemassee war in Carolina for two years.
1716. Spotswood opens a way over the Blue Ridge to the Ohio lands.
1716. Route from the lakes by the Miami and Wabash opened.
1716. The Natchez attack the French.
1717. Whale fishery in New England beginning.
1717. Sir William Keith, the last governor of Pennsylvania commissioned by Penn himself.
1717. Illinois joined to Louisiana.
- 1717, Sept. 6. The Company of the West chartered, with John Law director, later known as the Company of the Indies.
1717. Robert Johnson became Governor of Carolina.
1717. A church founded in Summer street, Boston, by the name of the New South.
1717. John Wise's "Vindication of the Government of the New England Churches" published.
1718. French settlements in the Ohio Valley.
1718. Potatoes introduced into New England by the Scotch-Irish.
1718. William Penn died.
1718. New Orleans founded.
1719. 120 Presbyterian families from the north of Ireland settled at Londonderry in New Hampshire and elsewhere.
1719. The English Commons declared American manufactures dangerous, because conducive to independence.
1719. In South Carolina there was a popular uprising against the policy of the proprietors, and the Governor was deposed.
1719. The first Dunkers reach Pennsylvania.
1719. The Irish begin to come to Pennsylvania.
1719. Mother Goose tales published in Boston.
1719. Negroes brought to Louisiana from Guinea.
1719. The first newspaper established in Philadelphia—the American Messenger by Andrew Bradford.
- 1720-1728. Burnet the Governor of New York. He obtained a law forbidding trade with Canada, in order to weaken France.
1720. An iron furnace erected in Pennsylvania, the first one in the middle group of provinces.
1720. The French begin the defences at Louisburg.
1720. Royal orders forbid the English colonies to issue paper money.
1721. Inoculation controversy in Boston.
1721. Conference with the Five Nations at Conestoga.
- 1721, May 23. Francis Nicholson arrived as Governor of Carolina.
1721. Law passed in Carolina disfranchising free negroes.
1722. The lower house of the legislature in Maryland resolved that the common law and such statutes of England as "are not restrained by words of local limitation" together with the acts of the local assembly were the standard of government and judicature; but the upper house and the proprietary denied assent.
1722. Governor Spotswood of Virginia captured the pirate Blackbeard.
1722. Lovewell's or Gov. Dummer's war continues in New England three years.
1722. New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia hold a conference with the Iroquois.
1722. The Duke of Montague came into possession of St. Vincent, West Indies.
1723. Benjamin Franklin went from Boston to Philadelphia.
- 1723, Aug. 23. Increase Mather died.
1723. Second Natchez war.
- 1724, Aug. A force went up the Kennebec and destroyed the settlement of Rasle, which was believed to be the source of hostile Indian attacks.
1724. Fort Dummer built, making the first English settlement in Vermont.
- 1724, May 8. Lovewell's fight at Pigwacket.
1725. Western Massachusetts settled.
1725. The New York Gazette, the earliest newspaper in New York.
1725. Rivalry of the French and English for the possession of Oswego and Niagara begins.
1726. The Indians surrender to the English a six-mile strip along the southern shore of Lake Ontario.
- 1726, Jan. 15. An "explanatory charter" for Massachusetts adopted, settling certain disputes.
1726. Treaty of peace with the eastern tribes of Indians.
- 1727, June 11. Accession of George II.
1727. Cranston, Governor of Rhode Island for 30 successive years, died.
1727. Joseph Jencks succeeded Cranston as Governor of Rhode Island.
1727. July. Further Indian treaty at Falmouth, Me.
1727. Oct. 29. Earthquake in New England.
1728. Feb. 13. Cotton Mather dies.
1728. The Massachusetts Assembly declared their right under Magna Charta to raise and dispose of money for the public service of their own free accord.
1728. William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, transferred to Massachusetts as Governor.
1728. A form of civil government established in Newfoundland.
1729. Bishop Berkeley arrived in Newport.
1729. In Connecticut Baptists and Quakers were exempted from helping to support Congregational worship if they maintained worship for themselves.
1729. A writ of quo warranto issued against the charter of the Carolinas, the proprietors sold their interests to the Crown, and a royal governor was sent to each province.
1729. The City of Baltimore founded.
1729. The law of New York forbidding trade with Canada repealed.
1729. The edifice now standing in Boston known as the "Old South" built on the site of the original Old South.
1729. Treaty of Seville, (England, France and Spain.)
- 1729, Nov. 29. Massacre by the Natchez.
- 1730, Aug. 10. Belcher arrives as governor of Massachusetts.
1730. Rhode Island issues paper money.
1730. Early stragglers into Kentucky.
1730. The Natchez driven away.
1730. Baltimore, Maryland, laid out.
1730. Population of Rhode Island 17,935, of whom 15,302 were whites, and the rest negroes and Indians.
1731. By Franklin's exertions a public library was begun in Philadelphia.
1731. The English began to repress the manufacture in the colonies of goods that could be made in England.
1731. Verendrye penetrates to Lake Winnipeg and discovers the Rocky Mountains.
1731. The French first permanently occupy the Lake Champlain country.
1731. North Carolina a royal province.
1732. Indian treaty at Falmouth, Me.
1732. Lord Carteret conveys his rights under the Carolina grant to the trustees of the colony of Georgia.
- 1732, Feb. 22. George Washington born in Westmoreland County, Virginia.
1732. James Oglethorpe and others in England formed a company for the settlement of the district now known as Georgia and received a charter.
- 1732, Nov. 17. Oglethorpe arrived at Charleston.
- 1732, Fall. Oglethorpe and 130 settlers went to the new colony of Georgia. Oglethorpe appointed Governor.
1732. About this time Scotch-Irish and Germans from the Potomac began to go over the mountains to the valley of the Shenandoah.
1732. Swiss emigrants settled in Carolina near the Savannah river.
1732. Cosby, Governor of New York, quarreled with Rip van Dam, senior councillor, about the latter's salary. Cosby removed the Chief Justice, who was to try the case, and appointed another.
1732. An agreement between Pennsylvania and Maryland reached as to the boundary between them.
1732. Parliament forbade the export of hats made in America.
- 1733, Feb. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia founded Savannah.



1733. May. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia made an alliance with the Creek Indians and acquired from their chiefs title to the territory described in the charter of the colony.
1733. Parliament laid a duty on imports of molasses except from the British West Indies.
1733. Tobacco made a legal tender in Maryland because of the depreciation of the paper currency.
1733. Richmond, Va., laid out.
1734. early. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia returned to England, taking with him Tomo-chi-chi and other Indians.
1734. Augusta, Georgia, founded 230 miles up the Savannah river as a fortified trading post in the Indian country.
1734. German Protestants from Salzburg settled the town of Ebenezer in Georgia.
1734. John Peter Zenger, owner of the New York Weekly Journal, opposing the Governor, was imprisoned and prosecuted for libel. Verdict of not guilty.
1734. A remarkable awakening of religious interest in the parish of Jonathan Edwards, Northampton, Mass., and in other places.
1735. The English Privy Council yielded the point raised by Massachusetts as to their rights under Magna Charta in the disposition of moneys raised by taxation.
1735. Salzburgers, Moravians and Highlanders came to Georgia in considerable numbers.
- 1735-1746. The boundary line between the Carolinas defined.
1735. Indian treaty at Deerfield, Mass.
1735. Treaty with the Five Nations.
1736. The "Walking Purchase" in Pennsylvania.
1736. The New York Assembly refused to place moneys in the hands of the Governor to be misapplied, or to continue revenue raised for more than one year.
1736. Gov. Oglethorpe returned to Georgia with 202 persons, English and German Lutherans and Moravians.
1736. Gov. Oglethorpe planted several forts on the southern frontier of Georgia and made a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.
1736. An armed colony sent to found Frederica at the mouth of the Altamaha on the Spanish frontier.
1736. John and Charles Wesley came to Georgia from England.
1736. Thomas Prince's "The History of New England" published.
1736. The first newspaper in Virginia, "The Virginia Gazette," published at Williamsburg.
1737. About 100 families of Scotch-Irish came to Virginia.
1737. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia received a commission as Colonel and was appointed to the chief command of the South Carolina and Georgia troops.
1737. A boundary commission adopted the present line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the present western boundary of Maine.
1738. Armed revolt of negroes on the Stono river, Carolina, suppressed.
1738. New Jersey received a Governor of its own.
1739. After a lull in the religious movement begun in 1734 at Northampton, Mass., it recommenced and spread.
1739. The New York Assembly insisted on making its appropriations specific and naming the officials to whom salaries were voted.
1739. War between Spain and England.
1740. An act of Parliament of 1720 designed to break up private banking was made applicable to the American colonies.
1740. Admiral Vernon's expedition against the French in the West Indies was participated in by men from nearly every New England colony.
1740. May. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia with 2,000 troops from Georgia and Carolina and some Indians besieged St. Augustine, Florida. He failed.
1740. The religious excitement in New England fanned to a flame by Whitefield, who went thither from Georgia. 25,000 converts said to have been made by him.
1741. Behring sailed from the Pacific ocean to the Arctic ocean.
1741. New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts and became a royal province.
1741. The blacks in New York city accused of plotting against the whites, and 18 of them were hanged and 13 burned at the stake.
1741. May 6. Wm. Shirley governor of Mass.
1741. The American Magazine published in Philadelphia, the earliest magazine in the English colonies.
1741. The Moravians founded Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.
1742. July. Treaty with the Six Nations at Philadelphia.
1742. June. A Spanish fleet of 51 vessels and 5,000 men appeared off the Island of St. Simon. Repulsed by the English under Oglethorpe.
1742. The Spaniards made an unsuccessful attack by land and sea on Frederica.
1742. The Connecticut legislature expelled from the colony James Davenport, a preacher and fomentor of the "Separatist" movement in the churches.
1743. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia returned to England and never returned to the colony. The government was placed in the hands of a President and four Assistants.
1743. A Philosophical Society formed in Philadelphia.
1743. James Glen Governor of Carolina.
1744. to 1748. King George's War.
1744. Sir William Johnson appointed by Governor Clinton of New York as Colonel of the Six Nations.
1744. A convention of commissioners from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, Pa., for consultation and combined action.
1744. Mar. 15. France declares war against England.
1744. June 2. The French declaration of war reaches Boston.
1744. Treaty at Lancaster by which the Six Nations confirm to the English their conquered territory beyond the mountains.
1745. Lord Fairfax settles beyond the mountains in Virginia.
1745. The Province of New York made Sir William Johnson commissary for Indian affairs.
1745. June 15. The fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton, surrendered to New England troops from Massachusetts under William Pepperell and an English fleet.
1746. First charter to Princeton College. Its germ was a school or "log college" set up at Neshaminy, 20 miles north of Philadelphia.
1746. Parliament passed a general naturalization law for the American colonies, requiring seven years' residence, oath of allegiance and profession of the "Protestant Christian faith" as conditions of voting.
1746. Futile Crown Point expedition.
1746. Aug. Ft. Massachusetts attacked.
1747. Jan. 31. Battle of Minas.
1747. June. Montreal Island raided upon by the English.
1747. Stith published a history of Virginia down to 1624.
1748. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Louisbourg was surrendered to France.
1748. Sir William Johnson set over all the frontier defences.
1748. Virginians hunted and made claims in Kentucky and Tennessee.
1748. First settlement west of the mountains made on the Kanawha river.
1748. Samuel Davies settled in Hanover County, Virginia. He was afterwards President of Princeton College.
1748. The price in paper money in the American colonies of 100 pounds in coin ranged from 1,100 pounds in New England to 180 pounds in Pennsylvania.
1749. 4,000 emigrants from England founded Halifax.
1749. A land company purchased the Mason claim in New Hampshire, which released all the settled districts.
1749. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, went to England to promote the settlement of the boundary between the colonies and New France. Unsuccessful.
1749. The Ohio Company formed by Virginians and received from the King a grant of a vast tract of territory, 500,000 acres, on the Ohio river.
1749. The University of Pennsylvania founded.
1749. Slavery introduced into Georgia.
1749. In Philadelphia there were 1,864 houses and 11 places of worship.
1749. May 10. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle proclaimed in Boston.
1749. New England reimbursed in specie for her outlay on the Louisburg expedition.
1749. Oct. 16. Massachusetts makes a treaty with the Eastern Indians.
1749. Disputes over the New Hampshire grants, lasting forty years.
1750. The French began to stir up the Indians of New York to marauding raids westward and strengthened their fleet on Lake Ontario and built a new fort at Niagara.
1750. Parliament ordered the suppression of all rolling mills, forges and furnaces.
1750. Sir William Johnson given a seat in the Colonial Council by the King.
1750. The fisheries of Massachusetts £250,000 per year.
1750. Population of the 13 American colonies about 1,370,000; of the middle colonies, 355,000, of which New York had 90,000, New Jersey, 80,000, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 185,000.
1751. An act of Parliament forbade the issue of further colonial paper money except in cases of invasion or for the annual current expenses of the government.
1751. The first Provincial Assembly of Georgia met. It had only advisory power.
1751. George Washington was appointed one of the adjutant generals of Virginia with the rank of major.
1751. Frederick, the sixth and last of the Baltimores, inherited the province of Maryland.
1751. Robert Dinwiddie arrived as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.
1751. Population of Maryland about 145,000.
1751. Sugar cane introduced into Louisiana.
1752. June 13. Virginia treats with the Indians at Logstown and builds a fort at the forks of the Ohio.
1752. The French began to attack the English pioneers in Ohio.
1752. June 23. Georgia surrendered its charter to the Crown, and the colony became a royal province. Population about 2,300 whites and 1,000 slaves.
1753. The French descended the Allegheny in force and erected Fort Duquesne.
1753. Oct. 31. Washington sent with a letter by Dinwiddie to St. Pierre.
1753. Population of Georgia, 5,000.
1753. Population of Philadelphia, 14,563.

1753. Connecticut colonizes lands in Pennsylvania.
1753. The French occupy the Ohio country.
1754. The English plant posts west of the Alleghanies.
1754. Jan. 16. Washington returned from a mission to the French on the Ohio to remonstrate against their encroachments.
1754. July 4. Washington surrendered Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, near the forks of the Ohio, to the French.
1754. A convention at Albany of delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland to consider the Indian question and to form a union for defence of interests in peace and war. A plan of union prepared by Benjamin Franklin adopted by the convention, but rejected by the colonial assemblies.
1754. The French and Indian war broke out.
1754. Dobbs became Governor of Carolina.
1754. Fort Cumberland built northwest of Winchester on the Maryland shore of the Potomac.
1754. An English theatrical company licensed to act plays in Philadelphia.
1754. King's college (now Columbia) founded.
1754. First printing press in North Carolina.
1754. Population of Pennsylvania and Delaware, 195,000; of New England, a little less than 400,000, of which New Hampshire had 40,000, Massachusetts and Maine, 200,000; Rhode Island, 40,000; Connecticut, 110,000.
1755. General Edward Braddock appointed commander-in-chief of all the colonial forces and arrived in February with two regiments.
1755. Washington made aide-de-camp to General Braddock and appointed commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces by the Virginia Assembly, with £40,000 for military uses.
1755. April 14. Braddock convened a council at Alexandria, Virginia, at which were present besides himself, Admiral Keppel and the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.
1755. Expedition against the French in Nova Scotia, from which the French settlers (Acadians) were expelled.
1755. May. Braddock commissioned Sir William Johnson as Major-General at Alexandria and placed him in command of an expedition to Crown Point.
1755. July 9. The English under Braddock defeated at the battle of Mongahela by French and Indians from Fort Duquesne. Braddock mortally wounded.
1755. July 13. Braddock died.
1755. Sept. 8. Colonials and Indians under Sir William Johnson defeated the French army under Baron Dieskau at the battle of Lake George.
1755. Expedition of the English against Fort Niagara, which failed.
1755. About 1,425,000 Europeans in the North American colonies and about 260,000 negroes slaves.
1755. Shirley's Stamp Act in Massachusetts.
1755. Gov. Shirley, of Mass., in command of the British forces in North America.
1755. Indian warfare on the Virginia frontiers in this and succeeding years.
1755. Nov. 18. Earthquake in New England.
1756. May 18. War formally declared between the English and the French—usually called the French and Indian war.
1756. May. Montcalm with French forces to Quebec.
1756. June. Abercrombie arrived with English forces, which he billeted on the people of Albany.
1756. July. Arrival of Loudon to command the English forces.
1756. Aug. 14. Oswego surrendered to Montcalm. Loudon withdrew to New York.
1756. Autumn. Provincials under Capt. John Armstrong exterminated the Delaware Indians of Kittanning.
1756. Fort Loudon constructed on the Tennessee.
1756. In Virginia 173,000 whites and 120,000 slaves.
1757. Jan. A sharp engagement between the French and English at Ticonderoga.
1757. March. The French attacked Fort William Henry on Lake George unsuccessfully.
1757. June. Troops under Loudon reached Halifax.
1757. July. A squadron from England to Halifax.
1757. The French assembled 22 ships of the line at Louisburg to resist the English attack; the English had 16 ships and frigates and 10,000 men.
1757. Franklin in London as the agent of Pennsylvania.
1757. Aug. 5. Montcalm invested Fort William Henry on Lake George with French and Indians.
1757. Aug. 9. Fort William Henry surrendered to the French. Massacre of the English by the Indian allies of the French.
1757. Sept. The English squadron at Halifax disabled by a storm. Loudon returned to New York with his forces.
1757. Nov. A German settlement on the Mohawk burned and sacked by the French and Indians.
1758. May 28. An English fleet under Boscawen, with Amherst and Wolfe on board, reached Halifax—22 line of battle ships, 15 frigates, 10,000 troops.
1758. June 7. The English fleet and troops invested Louisbourg.
1758. July 8. An English force under Abercrombie attacked Ticonderoga and were repulsed.
1758. July 26. Louisburg taken by the English under Amherst and Wolfe.
1758. Mar. Rogers' defeat on Lake Champlain.
1758. A colonial constitution granted to Nova Scotia by the English.
1758. Cape Breton recaptured by the English.
1758. Aug. 26. Fort Frontenac surrendered to an English force under Bradstreet.
1758. Nov. 25. Fort Duquesne taken by the English.
1759. July 25. Fort Niagara surrendered to the English.
1759. July 26. The French abandoned Ticonderoga under English attack.
1759. August 1. The French driven from Crown Point.
1759. Sept. 12. The British under Wolfe gain the Heights of Abraham, Quebec.
1759. Sept. 12. Death of Wolfe.
1759. Sept. 14. Death of Montcalm.
1759. Sept. 18. Quebec surrendered to the English.
1760. Apr. Levis defeats Murray at Ste. Foy or Sillery.
1760. May. The French fleet in the St. Lawrence destroyed by the English.
1760. May. Levis abandons the siege of Quebec.
1760. June 4. Agreement of Baltimore and Penn.
1760. Sept. 7. Montreal surrendered to the English by the French.
1760. Ships to the extent of 20,000 tons annually were being built in American shipyards, chiefly in New England.
1760. Oct. 25. Accession of George III.
1760. Physicians first licensed in New York.
1760. The first medical school in America established in Philadelphia.
1760. Nov. 29. Beletre surrenders at Detroit.
1760. Dec. 27. News of the death of George II. reaches Boston.
1760. Francis Bernard governor of Massachusetts and Sir Joseph Wright governor of Georgia.
1761. Jan. 27. Thomas Hutchinson, chief justice of Massachusetts.
1761. John Adams considered that the American Revolution began at this date.
1761. Application to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for a writ to search stores and vessels for smuggled goods vigorously resisted by the Boston bar, including James Otis.
1761. Dec. Legislature of New York refused to pay a judge appointed by the Crown.
1762. The Governor of New Jersey deposed for appointing a judge during good behaviour. Maryland and Pennsylvania made to feel their dependency in the same direction.
1762. Jan. 1. England declares war with Spain takes Marinique, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Aug. 13 takes Havana.
1762. Nov. 3. Louis XV. by a secret treaty cedes to Spain Louisiana west of the Mississippi, with the Island of New Orleans east of it.
1763. Geo. Grenville, Prime Minister of England.
1763. Controversy begins between Virginia and Pennsylvania over their rights in the country beyond the Alleghanies.
1763. Jan. The English government orders Connecticut to cease colonizing the Wyoming country.
1763. Feb. 10. Treaty of Paris, by which Spain cedes Florida to England; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are confirmed to France; Acadia is confirmed to England.
1763. Grenada and the Grenadines (colonized by the French previously) came into possession of the English.
1763. Dominica (Leeward Islands, West Indies) ceded by France to England, but several times recaptured and not finally relinquished to England till 1814.
1763. May 7. Indian War under Pontiac begins by an attempt of the Indians to seize Detroit.
1763. May. Forts Sandusky and St. Joseph fall before the Indians.
1763. June. Michilimackinac and other places fall before the Indians.
1763. English naval officers invested with the powers of revenue officers in the colonies.
1763. A royal proclamation forbade land sales by the colonies west of the Alleghanies, thus turning the Mississippi valley into a Crown domain, and the settlers there were put under military rule.
1763. All issues of colonial paper money declared void.
1763. St. Louis founded by Laclède.
1763. Population of the southern colonies, not counting Georgia, 625,000, of which Maryland had 154,000, Virginia nearly 300,000, the majority being blacks, North Carolina 90,000, of which 20 per cent. were slaves, South Carolina 80,000, the blacks being two or three times as numerous as the whites.
1763. Aug. 5 and 6. Battle of Bushy Run.
1763. Oct. 15. Connecticut settlers attacked in the Susquehanna country (Pennsylvania).
1763. Nov. Gen. Gage succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief of the English forces in North America.
1763. Nov. 3. Treaty of Fontainebleau between England and Spain.
1763. Dec. Patrick Henry questions the King's prerogative.
1764. Reports reach America in the winter that the English ministry has determined to raise a revenue from the colonies.



- 1764, March. Notice given in the English Parliament that at the next session a stamp act for America would be introduced.
- 1764 to 1779. Negro slaves landed in West Indian and American ports.
- 1764, Apr. 6. Grenville's act, to take effect Sept. 30, modifying the sugar act of 1733.
- 1764, May 24. Boston organizes action against taxation by parliament.
- 1764, June. Col. Bradstreet's campaign along the great lakes.
1764. Major Loftus with English troops ascends the Mississippi from New Orleans.
- 1764, Oct. Nov. Bouquet marches into the Muskingum Valley.
1764. Sir William Johnson's treaties with the Indians.
1765. John Adams combating the monarchical system.
- 1765, Feb. 27. A stamp act passed by the English Commons.
- 1765, March 8. The stamp act passed the House of Lords.
- 1765, March 22. Royal assent given to the Stamp act.
- 1765, May 30. The Virginia House of Burgesses declared against taxation except by their own representatives and that they would obey no law not passed by their own General Assembly.
- 1765, Aug. 26. Hutchinson's house in Boston sacked.
- 1765, Oct. 10. Fort Chartres turned over to English troops, and English troops for the first time occupy the Illinois country.
- 1765, Oct. 7. A colonial congress called by the Massachusetts Assembly and known as the Stamp Act Congress met in New York, with delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, and the sympathy of the other colonies.
- 1765, Oct. 25. The colonial Stamp Act Congress adopted three memorials, respectively to the King, the Lords and the Commons, pleading and urging colonial rights.
- 1765, Nov. 1. On this, the day the Stamp Act was to go into effect, the newspapers of America appeared as before on unstamped paper and were filled with patriotic editorials. There was a general cry of "Liberty, prosperity and no stamps."
1765. The Sons of Liberty Association formed after the passage of the Stamp Act. Mobs and riots in Boston.
1765. Parliament passed a modification of the English Mutiny Act, whereby the colonies might be required to furnish rations or other necessities for the troops.
- 1766, Jan. 28. Franklin examined before Parliament as to the Stamp Act.
1766. Royal artillery arrive in Boston.
- 1766, Feb. 22. Stamp Act repealed, but with the declaration that Parliament had absolute power to tax.
- 1767, June 29. Parliament imposed direct taxes on wine, oil, dried fruits, paper, paints, tea and other articles, to be collected in American ports.
1767. Parliament enjoined New York from further independent action until it should have complied with the Act for billeting troops, which its legislature had ignored.
1767. Under the terms of the agreement as to boundaries between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Mason and Dixon, two eminent London mathematicians, ran the "Mason and Dixon" line, separating the southern colonies from the northern.
- 1768, Jan. The legislature of Massachusetts issued a circular to the other colonies, claiming among other things exemption from taxation except by their own representatives.
- 1768, April. Parliament demanded the withdrawal and disavowal of the circular issued in January by Massachusetts, and Governor Bernard was instructed to dissolve its legislature as often as it should refuse.
1768. Gov. Bernard, of Massachusetts, without waiting for troops expected from England, summoned a man-of-war from Halifax, and her captain began to impress seamen, and the sloop Liberty belonging to John Hancock was seized on a charge of false entry.
1768. The Virginia House of Burgesses issued a circular calling for union of the colonies in defence of their rights and liberties.
1768. Virginia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Maryland and South Carolina supported Massachusetts in her refusal to withdraw the circular of January.
1768. In North Carolina the upland farmers organized bands of "regulators" to resist the exactions of the revenue officers. Governor Tryon attacked them with troops and quelled them.
1768. The term American Whig first used for the native party.
- 1768, Sept. 24. Treaty at Fort Stanwix, defining a line between the English colonies and the Indians, later known as the "property line".
- 1768, Sept. 27. An English fleet and troops sent to Boston to menace it arrived there.
1768. The people of New Orleans rose against the sovereignty of Spain and were free for a year.
1768. Proprietaries of Pennsylvania secure by an Indian deed the territory which Connecticut claimed under her charter, and built there in January, 1769, a block house, while the Connecticut people contested their occupancy in the ground in Feb. The warfare lasted till 1771.
1769. Dartmouth College founded.
1769. Spanish occupancy of California. Monterey founded and San Francisco Bay discovered.
1769. Lord Botetourt dismissed the Virginia Legislature.
1769. In Philadelphia 318 houses.
- 1770, March 5. "The Boston massacre."
- 1770, April 12. All the duties except on tea repealed.
1770. Lord North begins to be premier of England.
- 1771, Mar. Hutchinson becomes governor of Massachusetts.
- 1771, May 16. A battle between Governor Tryon of North Carolina and 1,200 troops with insurgent colonists; the latter routed.
- 1772, June 9. The Gaspee, an armed English schooner in the revenue service, boarded by disguised men and burned.
1772. Samuel Adams published the "Rights of the Colonies."
1772. The legislature of Virginia organized a committee of correspondence with the other colonial assemblies, and the others followed its example.
- 1772, Aug. 8. Gage warns white settlers not to pass the line established in 1768.
1772. The Moravians remove from Pennsylvania to the Muskingum.
1773. The East India Company despatched cargoes of tea to New York, Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston, free of English tax and subject only to the threepenny duty in the ports of entry.
1773. In New York the Sons of Liberty formed a vigilance committee and organized bands of "Mohawks," ordered the harbor pilots not to bring the tea above Sandy Hook, and despatched it back when it arrived.
1773. In Charleston a cargo of tea sent from England was landed, but seized by the Collector and stored in damp cellars, where it rotted.
- 1773, Oct. 18. Mass meeting in Philadelphia to denounce the sending of tea to that port subject to the threepenny duty.
1773. Nov. 28. Cargo of tea arrived in Boston and soon after two others. Prevented landing by citizens' patrol.
- 1773, Dec. 18. Meeting in the Old South Church, Boston, of excited citizens, and 40 or 50 men disguised as Mohawk Indians flung 300 chests of tea from the vessels which had brought them into the water.
- 1773, Dec. 25. A vessel with a cargo of tea sent by the East India Company stopped in the Delaware, and on the 28th the captain sailed back to England.
1773. Provincial bills of credit were made receivable as legal tender at the treasuries of the colonies emitting them.
1773. Benjamin Franklin, then in England, obtained copies of a correspondence between Governors Hutchinson, Oliver and Paxton with Lord Grenville, forwarded them to Samuel Adams, Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, who read them to the legislature, creating a tempest of popular feeling.
- 1774, Jan. Franklin summoned before the British Privy Council for trial.
- 1774, Jan. 31. Franklin removed from the office of deputy post-master-general for the colonies.
- 1774, March 31. Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, closing the harbor.
- 1774, April 19. Edmund Burke's speech on American taxation.
- 1774, May 13. The Port Bill reached Boston.
- 1774, May 24. The Virginia legislature ordered the day on which the Port Act was to take effect to be observed as a fast day.
- 1774, May 29. The Committee of Correspondence in Virginia called a convention to elect delegates to a proposed congress.
- 1774, May. Gage came to Boston as Governor of Massachusetts and commander of the King's forces in North America.
- 1774, May. Governor Gage prorogued the Massachusetts Assembly, to meet again at Salem on June 7th, after the enforcement of the Port Bill.
- 1774, June 1. The Port Bill went into force. The other colonies observed the day as a solemn fast.
- 1774, June 1. Hutchinson leaves Boston.
- 1774, June 7. The Massachusetts Assembly met, Samuel Adams as Speaker. Its opening resolutions were for conciliation.
- 1774, June. Solemn League and Covenant in Massachusetts.
- 1774, July. Sir William Johnson dies and Col. Guy Johnson succeeds him as Indian Superintendent.
- 1774, June and July. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland and New York successively voted for a congress of the colonies.
- 1774, Sept. 5. The British began to fortify the neck between Boston and the mainland.
- 1774, Sept. 5. The first Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. 12 colonies represented. The avowed object was "the union of Great Britain and the colonies on a constitutional foundation." It admitted the right of Parliament to tax the American commonwealths if confined to

- imperial matters, that is, to foreign trade. It adjourned Oct. 26th.
1774. Parliament passed an act legalizing the billeting of troops in Massachusetts.
1774. Parliament passed an act ordaining that magistrates, revenue officers and other officials indicted in Massachusetts for capital offences should be tried in Nova Scotia or Great Britain.
1774. Parliament passed an act empowering the King to appoint the Massachusetts Council and remove members at pleasure, virtually abrogating the charter of the colony.
1774. Parliament passed a bill forbidding the New England colonies to fish on the Banks.
1774. Sept. 9. The "Suffolk Resolves" in Massachusetts.
1774. Oct. 5. The legislative assembly of Massachusetts resolves itself into a Provincial Congress.
1774. Oct. 6. Skirmish between the frontiersmen and the Shawnee Indians near the confluence of the Kanawha with the Ohio river; the former victorious.
1774. Parliament passed the "Quebec Act" depriving that province of the right of Habeus Corpus and establishing the French customary law.
1774. The New York Committee of Correspondence disbanded after proposing a general congress of the colonies, and a new committee, 50 in number, led by John Jay, was formed.
1774. Governor Dunmore dismissed the Virginia legislature, but the members immediately met and voted for a congress and left the Committee of Correspondence in charge.
1774. Connecticut votes to issue paper money, the first of the Revolution.
1774. Immigrants reach Kentucky.
1775. Population of United States about 2 3-4 millions.
1775. Speeches of Camden, Mansfield and Fox in parliament.
1775. Jan. Gage sends troops to Marshfield from Boston.
1775. Jan. 20. Chatam's motion for conciliation with America.
1775. Feb. 1. The second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts assembles.
1775. Feb. The English seized powder stored at Salem.
1775. March. Franklin leaves London.
1775. April 15. The Provincial Assembly adjourned.
1775. April 18. A British expedition of 800 set out from Boston at night to seize the stores of cannon, powder and provisions at Concord.
1775. April 19. At dawn, battle of Lexington, Mass.
1775. April 19. Fight at Concord, Mass. The British retreat.
1775. April 20. Boston beleaguered by the Americans.
1775. May 2. In Virginia, on receipt of the news from Lexington, Patrick Henry set out for Williamsburg at the head of one of the companies organized as committees of safety. Gov. Dunmore fled to a man-of-war.
1775. May. Conflicts in Boston harbor; naval skirmish at Martha's Vineyard.
1775. Artemas Ward commander-in-chief at Cambridge, Mass.
1775. May 10. 2nd Continental Congress. Washington appointed by it commander-in-chief of the Continental Army on June 17. He went to Boston.
1775. May 10. Ticonderoga seized by men of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, headed by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.
1775. May 25. Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived at Boston with reinforcements for the British.
1775. May 31. A military committee of delegates from militia regiments, sitting at Charlotte, adopted resolutions relating to the news from Lexington, making provisional regulations and acknowledging the authority of the Provincial Congress.
1775. June 11. The English issued a proclamation, threatening the rebels and offering amnesty to such as submitted, except Adams and Hancock.
1775. June 15-16. About 1,000 men under Prescott erected works on Bunker and Breed's Hill.
1775. June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill.
1775. July. Georgia adopted the articles of the American Association and elected delegates to Congress.
1775. July 3. Washington took command at Cambridge.
1775. Aug. 1. Congress adjourned for five weeks.
1775. Aug. 23. The English Ministry declared the Americans rebels.
1775. Aug. 30. Stonington, Conn., attacked.
1775. Summer. Franklin proposes a plan of confederating the English Colonies.
1775. Sept. 2. Washington begins to commission war vessels.
1775. Sept. The American troops about Ticonderoga started on an invasion of Canada under Montgomery.
1775. Sept. 19. A reinforcement of 1,100 under Arnold started for Canada through Maine.
1775. Sept.-Dec. Hostilities in the Susquehanna country between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut people.
1775. The Continental Congress orders vessels to be built and in October appoints a Naval Committee.
1775. Oct. 10. Howe succeeds Gage in command in Boston.
1775. Nov. British efforts to secure German mercenaries. Unsuccessful attempts to hire Russian and Dutch troops.
1775. Nov. 13. Massachusetts authorizes private armed vessels to cruise.
1775. Nov. Congress appoints a committee to correspond with friends in Europe and sends commissioners to Canada.
1775. Dec. 2. The forces of Montgomery and Arnold united. Quebec soon after invested by them.
1775. December. Seven regiments under Cornwallis despatched from Cork.
1775. Dec. 8. Howe sent an expedition to occupy Newport.
1775. Dec. 9. Action at Cedar Bridge, Va.
1775. Dec. 14. Norfolk, Va., captured by the Americans.
1775. Dec. 22. Congress makes Esek Hopkins commander-in-chief of its navy.
1775. Dec. 31. Battle of Quebec. Montgomery killed; Arnold wounded.
1775. First Continental money.
1775. Rhode Island commissions two cruisers and sends Abraham Whipple to Bermuda to seize powder.
1775. Falmouth, Me., (the modern Portland) burned by the British.
1776. Jan. 1. The American flag of 13 stripes, red and white, was raised for the first time over Washington's headquarters.
1776. Jan. 2. Congress urges more strenuous measures against the Tories.
1776. Jan. 8. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" published.
1776. Jan. 5. New Hampshire adopted a written constitution.
1776. Jan. English men-of-war cannonaded and burned Norfolk, Va.
1776. Jan. 27. The American patriots in North Carolina defeated the colonial Tories to the number of about 1,200 on Moore's Creek.
- 1776 (early). Congress sent Silas Deane to France as its agent.
1776. Jan. 9-Feb. 18. Brunswick treaty signed. March-Apr. the troops of Hesse Cassel first mustered in; and other treaties and musters of these auxiliaries follow.
1776. Jan. Pitt's speech on taxing the Americans.
1776. Feb. The cannon taken at Ticonderoga were placed along the American lines around Boston.
1776. March 1. Charles Lee appointed commander of the American forces south of the Potomac.
1776. March 2. The American forces under Washington began to bombard Boston.
1776. March 6. South Carolina adopted a written constitution.
1776. March 5. Dorchester Heights occupied.
1776. March 6. Warren's "Massacre Oration" in Boston.
1776. March 14. Congress urges the disarming of disaffected persons.
1776. March 16 or 17. Evacuation of Boston by the British.
1776. Mar. 23. Congress authorizes privateers.
1776. April. Washington went from Boston to New York with his forces.
1776. Spring. The Americans retreated from Canada.
1776. May. An English fleet under Sir Henry Clinton entered Cape Fear, but soon left for Charleston, S. C.
1776. May. The Constituent Assembly of Virginia met to establish a constitution, and on July 1st completed the work.
1776. May. The French government resolves secretly to assist America with money, and Spain joins.
1776. June 8. Debate in Congress began on the resolution introduced for Virginia by Richard Henry Lee, "That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free."
1776. June 10 and Aug 11. Beaumarchais receives money from the French and Spanish governments and conducts his business of helping the Americans under the style of Hortalez et Compagnie.
1776. June 11. The New Jersey Assembly met with full powers and adopted a constitution.
1776. June 12. The Virginia Declaration of Rights adopted.
1776. The "Hickey Plot" to assassinate Washington in New York.
1776. Gates put in command of the Northern army.
1776. June 17, 18. English transport bound to Boston intercepted by American cruisers.
1776. June 18. A provisional conference met in Pennsylvania and concurred in resolution of Congress for independence.
1776. June 28. A draft of a Declaration of Independence, drawn by the committee of Congress appointed for the purpose, was submitted to Congress.
1776. June 28. The British fleet made an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, S. C.
1776. July 1. Virginia adopted a written constitution.
1776. July 2. Congress began consideration of the draft of the Declaration of Independence submitted to it on June 28.
1776. July 2. New Jersey adopted a written constitution.
1776. July 4. The Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress by the vote of 12 colonies.
1776. July. The American Congress at the end of its first session resolved to export nothing directly to Great Britain or the West Indies.
1776. Aug. 2. The Declaration of Independence generally signed.

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